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ABSTRACT

This report focuses on individual financial support networks which supplement the incomes of persons who live in different households. It introduces a new data set from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). Information was collected in a supplement to the SIPP conducted between January and April 1985 in about 17,000 households. Statistics cover persons of 18 years and over who were regularly making cash payments for the support of persons living in another household during 1985. Results indicated that the likelihood of providing and receiving financial assistance is determined by the life cycle status of both providers and recipients, while the amount of payment is determined by the financial resources of the providers. It was also reported that: (1) the most frequent causes for financial need among nonhousehold members are marital disruption and aging; (2) families vary more in their abilities to pay than in their reasons for supporting nonhousehold family members; (3) child support makes up 11 percent of the annual family income of women who receive it. The report includes 27 charts and 3 tables. Appendices provide an overview of the SIPP program, definitions, specifications of sources and reliability of estimates, discussions of data, findings of a loglinear regression analysis, and facsimiles of SIPP questionnaires. (RH)

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CURRENT POPULATION REPORTS

Household Economic Studies

Series P-70, No. 13

WHO'S HELPING OUT?

Support Networks Among American Families

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WHO'S HELPING OUT?

Support Networks Among American Families

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Who's Helping Out? Support Networks Among American Families

INTRODUCTION

American families are generally nuclear and economically self-sufficient. Not all households, however, are able to maintain financial independence. Divorce produces individuals and family units needing financial assistance; parents sometimes need support from their children for medical or housing expenses; and young adults sometimes need financial help from their parents to establish independent households and begin their own families. Information on the sources and amounts of this support is important in order to estimate the degree of financial dependency American families share with each other.

This report focuses on the individual financial support networks which supplement the incomes of persons living in different households. Information in this report was collected in a supplement to the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) conducted between January 1985 and April 1985, in approximately 17,000 interviewed households in the Nation. Statistics are presented for persons 18 years and over in 1985 who were regularly making cash payments for the support of persons not living with them in their households. Responses to the questions in this SIPP supplement refer to the 12-month period prior to the interview date. Even though most of the payments for support arrangements occurred in 1984, the SIPP reference date of 1985 is used to indicate the year in which the survey was conducted.

HIGHLIGHTS

(Note: the figures in parentheses show the 90-percent confidence interval for the estimate.)

In 1985, approximately 6.3 (± 0.3) million persons (3.7 (± 0.1) percent of the population 18 years old and over) provided financial support for about 9.9 (± 0.4) million persons not living in the household with them (table A); of those receiving such support, about 2.9 (± 0.2) million were adults and 7.1 (± 0.4) million were children. Of the 6.3 million providers, 63 (± 2.7) percent supported only children, while 31 (± 2.5) percent supported only adults; only 6 (± 1.3) percent assisted both children and adults. Twenty-eight (± 2.5) percent supported 2 persons, while 12 (± 1.8) percent supported 3 or more persons outside their household, for an average of 1.58 (± 0.11) persons each.

Table A. Persons Providing and Receiving Financial Support, by Relationship to Provider

(Nonhousehold members. Numbers in thousands)

Subject	Number	Percent
All persons, 18 years old and over	171,290	100.0
Persons providing support	6,275	3.7
Persons providing support	6,275	100.0
For children only[1]	3,959	63.1
For adults only	1,949	31.1
For both children and adults	366	5.8
Persons receiving support	9,914	100.0
Children[1]	7,050	71.1
Adults[2]	2,864	28.9
Parents	918	9.3
Spouse	202	2.0
Ex-spouse	412	4.2
Child 21 years and over	495	5.0
Other relative	568	5.7
Nonrelative	130	1.3
Not ascertained[3]	138	1.4

[1]Refers only to sons and daughters under 21 years of age.
[2]Includes persons under 21 years old who are not own children of the provider.
[3]Refers to persons supported for whom no relationship data were obtained. Information was collected only for first two mentioned adults.

The average amount of support provided was $3,006 (± $272) annually or approximately 8 (± 0.9) percent of the provider's family income (table B). The average payment made by the 4.3 (± 0.3) million providers supporting children outside their households was $2,607 (± $181) annually, compared with $3,276 (± $600) annually for the 2.3 (± 0.2) million providers supporting adults. For both groups of recipients these payments averaged approximately 8 (± 1.1) percent of the provider's family income. The relatively few providers who supported both children and adults made considerably higher annual payments: $8,387 (± 1,859), approximately 19 (± 6.1) percent of the providers' family incomes.

In aggregate terms, financial support provided to persons outside the household totaled $18.9 (± 2.0) billion, of which $11.3 (± 1.1) billion was for the support of children and $7.6 (± 1.5) billion was for the support of adults (table C).

Age and sex. The majority (63 percent) of persons supporting someone outside their households were young adults 25 to 44 years old; about one-fourth (28

Table B. Annual Financial Support Provided and Annualized Family Income of Persons Providing Support for Nonhousehold Children and Adults

Type of person supported	Total (thous.)	Amount of support		Family income	
		Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error
All providers	6,275	$3,006	$170	$37,830	$1,656
Provider supports children	4,326	2,607	113	34,260	1,808
Supports only children	3,959	2,441	106	33,403	1,886
Provider supports adults	2,316	3,276	375	45,399	3,064
Supports only adults	1,949	3,144	419	45,753	3,452
Provider supports both children and adults	366	8,387	1,162	43,518	6,196

percent) were 45 to 64 years old; few were either under 25 years old (3 percent) or over 65 years (7 percent).

- The age distribution of the providers reflects their likelihood of having extended family ties and potential recipients of financial assistance. For example, 83 percent of providers 25 to 44 years old supported children (table C). Providers 45 to 64 years old were about as likely to support children (44 percent) as to support adults (50 percent), and although they are sandwiched between dependent generations, few (7 percent) supported both adults and children at the same time (table D). Among older providers 65 years and over, 94 percent supported adults.

- The majority of providers were men (84 percent) (table D) and most of them supported children only (69 percent). In comparison, only 33 percent of female providers supported children only.

- Men also provided greater amounts of support; their payments averaged $3,198, or 8 percent of their family incomes. In contrast, women's payments averaged $1,987, or 5 percent of their family incomes (table 1A).

Family and marital status. The vast majority (85 percent) of persons giving financial assistance to someone living outside their household also maintain a household themselves or were spouses of householders (table D).

- Of all adults receiving assistance, about a third were parents of their providers, a small proportion (7 percent) were current spouses living outside the household, and 15 percent were former spouses (table 2).

- Persons who were separated or divorced made the highest average support payments: $4,868 and $3,290, respectively, compared with married providers, who on average made support payments of $2,610; never-married providers made the smallest support payments, $1,690 (table 1A).

- Sixty-one percent (2.0 million) of currently married (spouse present) providers supported children under 21 years, with average payments of $2,436, while 42

Table C. Persons Providing Support, Average and Aggregate Amounts of Payment, by Age of Provider and Type of Recipient

Type of recipient and amount of payment	All ages	18 to 24 years	25 to 44 years	45 to 64 years	65 years and over
Number of Providers (thousands)					
Total[1]	6,275	205	3,922	1,735	413
Supporting children	4,326	180	3,240	876	30
Supporting adults	2,316	39	911	978	388
Average Payment per Provider[2]					
All providers	$3,006	$1,780	$2,746	$3,388	$4,482
Supporting children	2,607	(B)	2,610	2,882	(B)
Supporting adults	3,276	(B)	2,541	3,431	4,658
Aggregate Support Payments (millions)[2]					
Total	$18,865	$365	$10,772	$5,879	$1,849
Support for children	11,279	(B)	8,458	2,524	(B)
Support for adults	7,586	(B)	2,314	3,355	1,809

B Base too small to show derived estimate.
[1]Components add to more than total because some persons provide support to both children and adults.
[2]Support payments tabulated individually for children and adults.

Table D. Selected Characteristics of Persons Supporting Nonhousehold Members, by Type of Person Supported

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic of person providing support	Total, persons 18 years and over	Total number of providers	Providing support for--		
			Adults and children	Adults only	Children only
Total	171,290	6,275	366	1,949	3,959
Race:					
White	148,091	5,244	313	1,657	3,274
Black	18,623	789	38	150	601
Other	4,572	242	16	145	84
Hispanic origin:					
Non-Hispanic	162,536	5,940	360	1,784	3,796
Hispanic	8,748	335	6	165	163
Sex:					
Male	81,310	5,280	337	1,279	3,664
Female	89,979	995	29	670	295
Age:					
18 to 24 years	27,846	205	14	24	166
25 to 44 years	72,051	3,922	228	682	3,012
45 to 64 years	44,585	1,735	118	859	757
65 years and over	26,811	413	5	383	24
Household relationship:					
Householder or spouse	137,140	5,305	249	1,824	3,232
Other relative	28,043	503	39	63	401
Nonrelative	6,107	467	78	62	326
Marital status:					
Married, spouse present	102,290	3,242	108	1,256	1,878
Separated[1]	5,558	732	105	178	448
Widowed	13,014	149	-	91	58
Divorced	13,300	1,724	147	224	1,353
Never married	37,128	428	6	199	223
Years of school completed:					
Less than high school	45,751	1,181	30	403	748
High school	64,721	2,274	112	573	1,589
College, 1 year or more	60,820	2,820	224	973	1,623
Employment status:					
Worked full month	103,172	5,249	332	1,420	3,497
Worked less than month	3,010	85	5	16	64
Without a job[2]	7,770	216	6	25	185
Not in labor force	57,339	725	24	488	213
Family income[3]:					
Under $15,000	46,038	1,078	37	269	772
$15,000 to $29,999	55,110	2,056	134	505	1,417
$30,000 to $44,999	35,472	1,562	108	487	967
$45,000 and over	32,825	1,513	87	681	745

[1]Includes married, spouse absent.
[2]Includes persons who were on layoff or looking for work at least 1 week last month.
[3]Excludes persons with no family income.

percent (1.4 million) supported adults, with an average payment of $2,655 (tables 1B and 1C); 87 percent of divorced providers supported minor children ($2,901) and 22 percent supported adults.[1]

Race. About 16 percent of providers were either Black or of races other than White; these groups constituted 14 percent of the total adult population. About 5 percent of all providers were Hispanic, the same proportion as in the adult population (table D).

- While the levels of annual payments were lower for Blacks and for persons of other races ($2,100) as compared with Whites ($3,183), their payments as a percentage of annual family income were similar: 9 percent for Blacks and 8 percent for Whites.

[1]Percentages add to more than 100 percent because some persons provide support for both children and adults.

DEFINITIONS AND POPULATION COVERAGE

Support payment as used in this report means only regular cash payments made to someone living outside the respondent's household during the 12-month period prior to the interview. These payments include court-ordered alimony and support payments for women and children, other regular voluntary cash payments to children and ex-spouses, and lump-sum payments to any others living outside the provider's household.

Excluded from consideration here are cash gifts and cash transfers for educational expenses to own children living temporarily away from home at school, and non-cash transactions such as food, clothing, or services to individuals, however important they may have been to the recipients.[2]

Information on payments made jointly by more than one individual in a household (e.g., a husband and a wife supporting the wife's mother) was collected and tabulated for only one provider and all payments were attributed to a single provider. While this joint-payment tabulation avoids double-counting payments, it does produce an underestimate of the actual number of persons contributing to the support of nonhousehold persons. However, an overestimate of the number of recipients may occur where joint payments are made to an individual by two or more persons who are living in separate households (e.g., a brother and sister living apart and jointly supporting an elderly parent). Similarly, payments received jointly by parents living together are counted as being paid to only one individual and are so shown in the tables.

Detailed data on relationship to the provider were collected only for the first two mentioned adults in the survey (see questionnaire in appendix F), resulting in an estimated 138,000 adult recipients for whom no relationship data were obtained.

Children of providers in this report refers to the sons and daughters under 21 years of age of the provider. Adults include parents, spouses and ex-spouses, the provider's own children 21 years old and over, and all other relatives and nonrelatives for whom financial support was regularly provided. For expository purposes, individuals not defined as "children" are collectively called "adults" although an unknown number of persons under 21 years of age may be included if they were not the provider's own children (e.g. nephews, grandchildren).

In addition, the proportion of people in any specific population group providing financial support is influenced by the number of persons who potentially may need support and who are related to the respondent in the survey. For example, single (never married) and elderly people will not have as many children or older parents to support as will middle-aged, divorced persons. Therefore, data showing the incidence and amount of financial support and the characteristics of the providers and recipients are descriptive in nature and are influenced by persons' fertility and marital histories. Moreover, these incidence rates cannot be interpreted as indicative of the degree of concern of individuals for their relatives, ex-relatives, or friends and associates.

WHO'S BEING HELPED—PROFILE OF RECIPIENTS

Aging Baby Boomers will increase the elderly portion of the population, persons 65 years and over, from 12.4 percent in 1988 to 17.3 percent in 2020.[3] Looking ahead less than 25 years, when the first of the 76 million people born during the Baby Boom (1946-64) begin reaching age 65 and retiring from the labor force, the ratio of the retirement-age population (persons 65 years and over) to the working age population (persons 18 to 64 years old) is projected to increase from about 19 per 100 currently to about 22 per 100 in 2010 (figure 1).

By 2030, when the last of the Baby Boomers born in the 1960's reach age 65, this ratio is projected to increase further to 37 per 100. The large increase in the elderly means that financially secure households maintained by young workers may need to assume added responsibility for the care of aging parents and other relatives. Because of the increase in the elderly population, the total dependency ratio (which includes both young and old), is also projected to rise from 62 per 100 in 1990 to 75 per 100 by 2030.

A profile of current recipients shows that most recipients are related to their providers: the majority were their children (table E)[4], while others, such as ex-spouses, were former members of their providers' households. Although 71 percent of the recipients were children under 21 years of age, they received only 60 percent of the aggregate support, or an average of $1,600 each (figure 2). In contrast to the children, adults on average received $2,649. Absent or ex-spouses received larger support payments; although they constituted only 6 percent of all recipients, they received 19 percent of aggregate payments, $3.5 billion, (table E).[5]

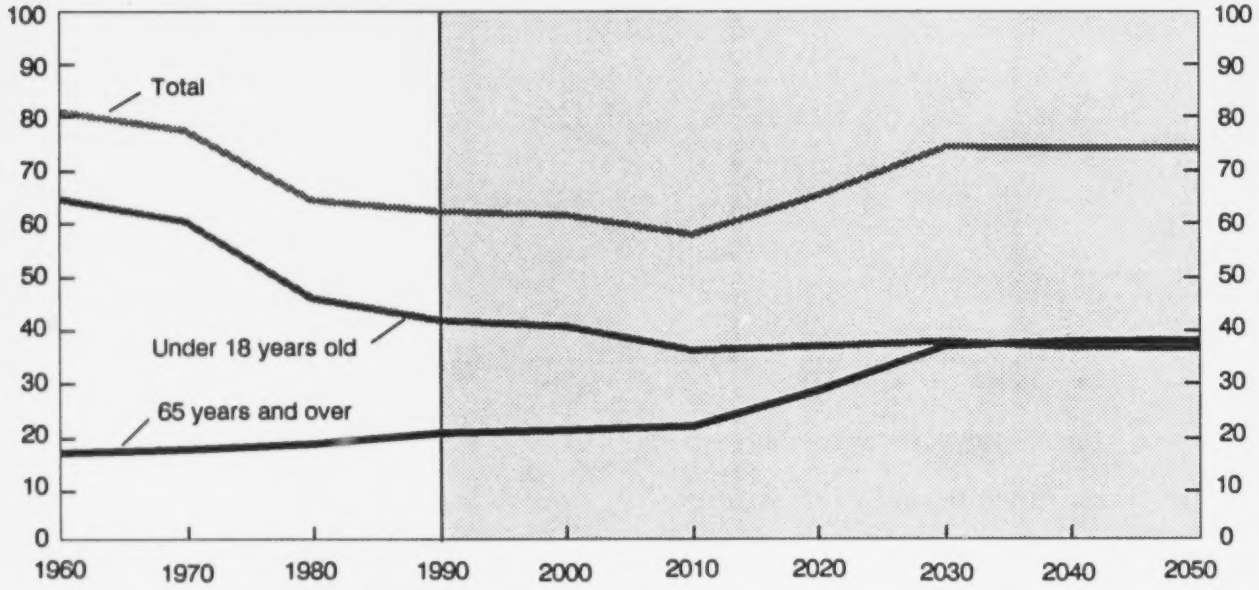
[2]The degree of unpaid assistance to the elderly is quite substantial as documented from recent data from the 1982 Long-Term Care Survey. It is estimated that in 1982, 2.2 million persons were providing unpaid assistance to 1.6 million elderly persons. (Robyn Stone, Gail L. Cafferata, and Judith Sangl, "Caregivers of the Frail Elderly: A National Profile," *The Gerontologist*, Vol. 27, No. 5 (1987), pp. 616-626.)

[3]U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 952, *Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age, Sex, and Race: 1983 to 2080.*

[4]An additional 495,000 children 21 years old and over also received financial support from their parents (table E).

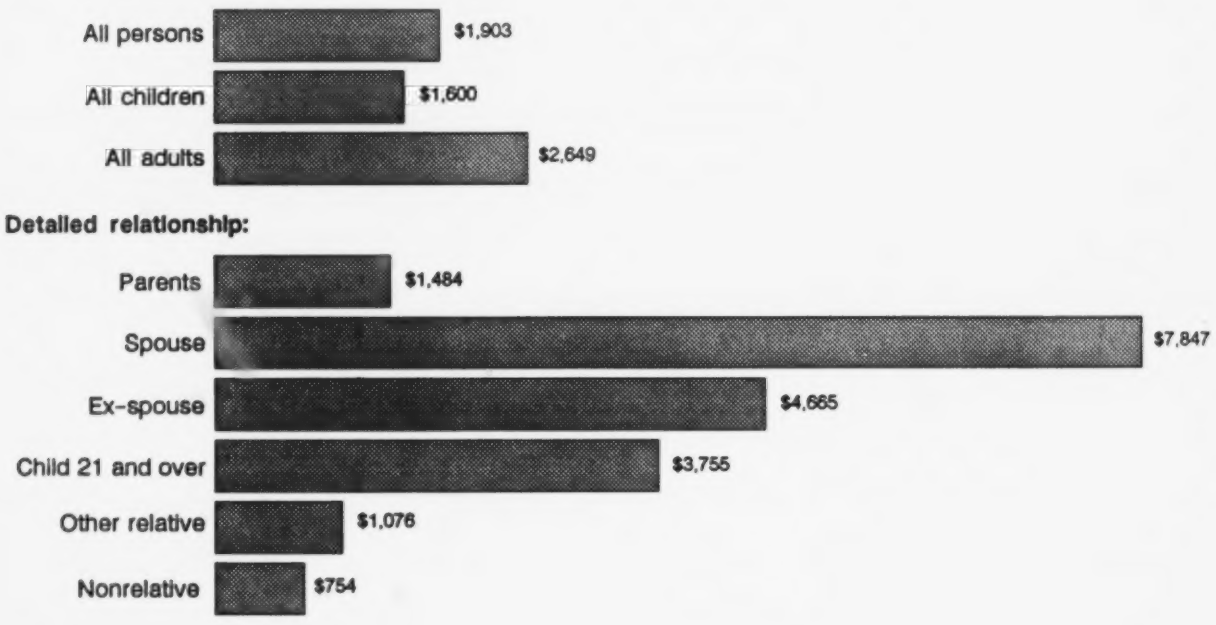
[5]Absent spouses include couples temporarily not living together in addition to those with a legal separation. Estimates from the Internal Revenue Service indicate for tax returns filed in 1984, 693,000 returns

Figure 1. **Number of Dependents per 100 Persons 18 to 64 Years Old: Estimates, 1960-1980, Projections, 1990-2050**



Source: Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 952, table 6.

Figure 2. **Amount of Annual Financial Support Received by Recipients, by Relationship to the Provider**



Source: table E.

Table E. Persons Receiving Support and Aggregate Amount of Support Received, by Relationship to the Provider

Relationship to provider	Recipients		Aggregate amount received		Per recipient	
	Number (thous.)	Percent	Total (mil.)	Percent	Mean	Standard error
All recipients	9,914	100.0	$18,865	100.0	$1,903	$134
Children	7,050	71.1	11,279	59.8	1,600	107
Adults	2,864	28.9	7,586	40.2	2,649	299
Parents	918	9.3	1,363	7.2	1,484	301
Spouse	202	2.0	1,585	8.4	7,847	2,240
Ex-spouse	412	4.2	1,922	10.2	4,665	842
Child 21 years and over	495	5.0	1,859	9.9	3,755	966
Other relative	568	5.7	611	3.2	1,076	136
Nonrelative	130	1.3	98	0.5	(B)	(B)
Relationship not ascertained	138	1.4	148	0.8	(B)	(B)

B Base too small to show derived estimate.

On average, absent spouses and ex-spouses received about $5,700 each.

Older children also received a larger share of financial support relative to their numbers, $3,755 each, or 10 percent of the total share of financial support, although they accounted for only 5 percent of all recipients. Parents, who were 9 percent of all recipients, received $1,484 each, less than any other specified adult relative.

Child recipients. A majority of the 7.1 million youngsters received financial support from an absent parent because of their parents' separation or divorce (table F). This is shown by the large numbers supported by parents who were either currently separated or divorced or who were currently married but not living with the child they supported (3.5 and 3.2 million, respectively).

Men supporting absent children. In 1985, 4 million fathers reported supporting 6.7 million children under 21 years old living outside their households, about 1.66 children per father (table F). As the data profile in table G shows, slightly less than one-half (1.8 million) of these men were currently married and living with their wife and were responsible for supporting resident family members as well as their children living elsewhere. Three-quarters of these men were 25 to 44 years old, an age group for which fatherhood could again be expected, especially for those who had remarried. Forty-three percent of these fathers had completed 1 or more years of college, and 89 percent reported that they had worked the entire month before the interview.

In a separate module in this same survey (appendix F), data were collected on child support payments received by women on behalf of their children. These data do not directly link providers to the specific recipients of that support. Results for women recipients are shown in table 3. In general, the numbers of men providing child support and the numbers of women receiving support are consistent, about 4.0 million in each case.[6] In addition to the number of providers and recipients, the average levels of payments reported are also similar, approximately $2,550.

The characteristics of women receiving child support payments, however, differ significantly from those of male providers. For example, only 29 percent of the women were currently married compared with 46 percent for men; 37 percent of these women had completed 1 or more years of college, compared with 43 percent for men. In addition, the family income of women recipients ($23,545) was lower than that of the men providers ($33,863). As a result, child support payments represented a greater proportion of the women recipients' family incomes (11 percent) than of providers' incomes (8 percent).

Men supporting spouses. An estimated 553,000 men provided some regular financial assistance to their ex-wives (380,000) or to their current wives (173,000) living elsewhere (table 2). Approximately 3 out of every 10 of these men were currently married with a wife present (table G), and about 6 out of every 10 had completed at least 1 year of college. Support payments by men to wives or ex-wives averaged about $6,000 annually; these payments accounted for 11 percent of the men's family income, which averaged $54,033 (table H).

claimed alimony payments as adjustments to income, totaling $3,850 million (Internal Revenue Service, *Statistics of Income 1984, Individual Income Tax Returns,* Publication 1304, table 1.3).

[6]The Current Population Survey (CPS) estimated that 3.2 million women received child support payments during calendar year 1985, lower than the SIPP estimate of 4.0 million women. There are, however, differences in the universe of women covered by these surveys. The SIPP estimate covers all women 18 years of age and older who received child support payments. The CPS covered a more limited universe which excluded (a) women receiving child support payments for children from other than the most recent marriage (separation) or divorce, and (b) women receiving child support payments for children born when they were never married but who later married. Data from the March-April 1986 CPS are reported in U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-23, No. 152, *Child Support and Alimony: 1985.*

Table F. Persons Providing Support for Nonhousehold Members, by Characteristics of the Provider and Number of Children and Adults Receiving Support

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic of persons providing support	Providers	Nonmembers supported	Providers supporting children	Children supported	Providers supporting adults	Adults supported
Total	6,275	9,914	4,325	7,050	2,316	2,864
Race:						
White	5,244	8,070	3,587	5,761	1,970	2,309
Black	789	1,366	639	1,131	188	236
Other	242	477	100	158	158	319
Hispanic origin:						
Nonhispanic	5,940	9,387	4,156	6,752	2,144	2,635
Hispanic	335	527	169	298	172	229
Sex:						
Male	5,280	8,668	4,001	6,654	1,616	2,014
Female	995	1,246	324	396	700	850
Age:						
18 to 24 years	205	259	180	213	39	45
25 to 44 years	3,922	6,614	3,240	5,441	911	1,173
45 to 64 years	1,735	2,519	875	1,317	978	1,201
65 years and over	413	523	29	78	388	444
Marital status:						
Married, spouse present	3,242	4,835	1,986	3,159	1,365	1,677
Separated[1]	732	1,353	553	1,039	284	314
Widowed	149	214	58	84	91	131
Divorced	1,724	2,913	1,500	2,502	371	411
Never married	428	598	229	267	205	331
Years of school completed:						
Less than high school	1,181	1,818	778	1,296	433	522
High school	2,274	3,606	1,701	2,775	686	831
College, 1 year or more	2,820	4,490	1,847	2,978	1,197	1,512
Employment status:						
Worked full month	5,249	8,438	3,829	6,212	1,753	2,226
Worked less than month	85	125	69	99	21	26
Without a job[2]	216	382	191	340	31	43
Not in labor force	725	967	237	399	512	569
Family income[3]:						
Under $15,000	1,078	1,773	809	1,419	306	354
$15,000 to $29,999	2,056	3,306	1,551	2,502	639	803
$30,000 to $44,999	1,562	2,432	1,075	1,683	595	749
$45,000 and over	1,513	2,315	832	1,365	768	950

[1]Includes married, spouse absent.
[2]Includes persons who were on layoff or looking for work at least 1 week last month.
[3]Excludes persons with no family income.

The SIPP data indicate that in 1985, 84 percent of men providing financial support to wives or ex-wives had worked the entire month before the interview. Three-quarters of the men providing spousal support were maintaining their own households, about half of whom lived with other relatives.

Adult recipients. About 2.9 million adults received financial help from someone outside their households in 1985. As figure 3 shows, 8 out of every 10 of these adult recipients (for whom an exact relationship was ascertained) were currently related to their providers; most were former members of the provider's household. For instance, about one-third of adult recipients were parents of the provider; 7 percent were current spouses living elsewhere, and 15 percent were former spouses.

About 1 in 5 recipients was an adult child living outside the parental home who received parental assistance averaging $3,755 annually (table H); a similar proportion was more distantly related to their provider and received only $1,076 each (figures 2 and 3). Only 5 percent of recipients were totally unrelated to their benefactors.

Support of parents and older children. The majority (64 percent) of parents receiving assistance but living apart from their children received it from their sons (table H). However, the amount of average support payments received by parents ($1,484) annually was not significantly different whether provided by sons or

by daughters. Studies of the incidence of unpaid assistance to elderly disabled parents, however, indicate that this care is likely to be provided by daughters.[7]

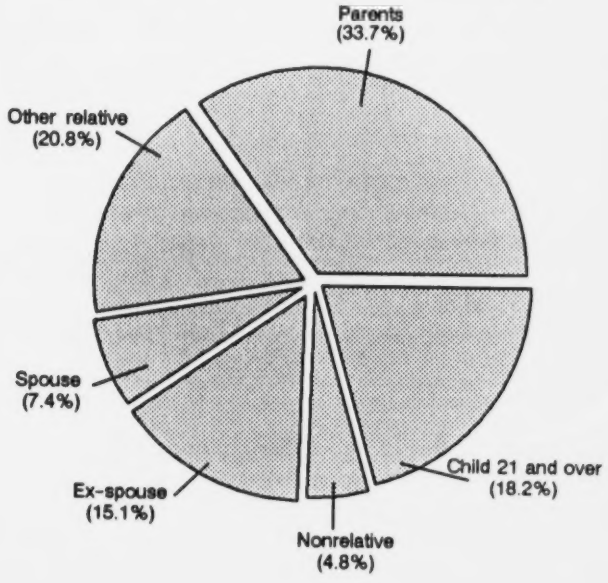
Among the 500,000 children 21 years old and over who received financial support from their parents, about 44 percent received support from their mothers (table H). This is in contrast to the incidence of financial support received by children under 21 years of age, where only 6 percent of the recipients received help from their mothers (table F). Overall, payments received by older children averaged $3,755, compared with $1,600 received per child under 21 (table E). Of course, the circumstances between these child and adult recipients are vastly different. While children are probably the beneficiaries of court-ordered payments by divorced or separated fathers, children 21 and over are probably recipients of voluntary payments from either a father or mother or both, who are attempting to maintain consistency in their children's living standards.[8]

[7]See Stone, Cafferata, and Sangl, op.cit.

[8]It should be remembered that payments contributed jointly by parents living together in a household are attributed to the parent first interviewed in the household. This could affect the distribution of parental identification and bias the results in favor of the person listed first in the household in a married-couple family, which is usually the husband.

Figure 3. **Distribution of Adults Receiving Financial Support, by Relationship to the Provider**

(Excludes persons for whom relationship was not ascertained)



Source: table 2.

Table G. Selected Characteristics of Men Supporting Children or Wives or Ex-Wives

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic of man providing support	Children	Wives or ex-wives
Total	4,001	553
Race:		
White	3,363	523
Black	559	21
Other	80	8
Hispanic origin:		
Non-Hispanic	3,839	530
Hispanic	162	23
Age:		
18 to 24 years	171	10
25 to 34 years	1,337	71
35 to 44 years	1,712	163
45 to 54 years	585	147
55 to 64 years	180	90
65 years and over	16	72
Marital status:		
Married, wife present	1,827	162
Married, wife absent	94	96
Separated	438	124
Widowed	35	
Divorced	1,415	172
Never married	192	
Household relationship:		
Householder with relatives	2,006	208
Householder without relatives	1,184	209
Child of householder	325	39
All others	486	96
Years of school completed:		
Less than high school	720	90
High school	1,549	144
College, 1 year or more	1,733	319
Employment status:		
Worked full month	3,567	465
Worked less than month	66	
Without a job[1]	174	4
Not in labor force	194	83
Family income[2]:		
Under $15,000	738	55
$15,000 to $29,999	1,430	166
$30,000 to $44,999	1,025	128
$45,000 and over	750	204

[1]Includes persons who were on layoff or looking for work at least 1 week last month.

[2]Excludes persons with no family income.

Living arrangements of adult recipients. The majority (84 percent) of adult recipients of outside financial help lived in private homes, most likely their own; 6 percent lived in nursing homes, and another 10 percent lived in other situations (table I). Most dependent parents also continued to live in private homes (83 percent); only 9 percent lived in nursing homes. Approximately one-half (48 percent) of all dependent persons living in nursing homes were parents of their providers. However, old people often support other old people: about one-half of all dependent persons in nursing homes received support from persons who were themselves 65 years and over, most likely a noninstitutionalized spouse (table 4).

Table H. Amount of Annual Financial Support Received by Adults and Annualized Family Income of the Provider, by Relationship of the Supported Adult to the Provider

Relationship and sex of provider	Adults supported[1] (thous.)	Support received per person		Family income of provider	
		Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error
Total	2,726	$2,728	$311	$44,973	$2,686
Male	1,902	3,156	409	49,140	3,597
Female	824	1,744	391	35,396	2,919
Parent of provider	918	1,484	301	41,605	3,623
Supported by son	590	1,561	239	45,607	2,762
Supported by daughter	328	1,347	725	34,406	4,200
Spouse or ex-spouse of provider	614	5,712	925	50,763	7,694
Supported by ex-husband	553	5,999	994	54,033	8,413
Child 21 and over of provider	495	3,755	966	49,246	5,223
Supported by father	280	4,408	1,608	50,177	7,162
Supported by mother	217	2,878	692	47,591	7,434
All other persons	697	1,017	120	41,402	5,200
Supported by men	480	1,103	154	47,138	7,206
Supported by women	219	821	177	28,450	3,475

[1]Excludes 138,000 persons for whom relationship was not ascertained.

Interestingly, the level of financial support did not vary significantly with the living arrangement of the recipient (table 5). The average amount of financial support for recipients living in private homes was $2,727, not statistically different from that received by persons living in nursing homes ($2,886) or in other arrangements ($2,644). This may be because providers have a limited amount of funds that they are willing and/or able to contribute, and this amount is independent of the recipients' condition or needs.

WHO'S HELPING OUT—ODDS OF BEING A PROVIDER

The demographic profiles and typical support payments presented so far characterize along a single dimension the 6.3 million individuals providing financial support to persons living outside their households. Now, the question arises: How likely is a person to volunteer or be asked or legally ordered to provide financial assistance to someone outside his or her home? Also, who are they likely to support and what factors will influence the size of the support payment? These questions can best be answered with multivariate statistical techniques that simultaneously assess the effect of many factors that influence both the likelihood of being a provider and the amount of payment.

Overall odds. The first line in table J shows the odds that any person 18 years and over in 1985 will be a provider of financial support to someone living outside his or her household. In this general case, the odds of being a provider are very low: for every one person providing support, there are 26 persons who do not.

Table I. Living Arrangements of Supported Adults, by Family Relationship to the Provider

(Numbers in thousands)

Relationship to provider	Total[1]	In private home	In nursing home	Other arrangement
Number of adults supported	2,726	2,294	167	265
Parent	918	761	80	77
Supported by son:				
Under 45 years	325	278	12	34
45 years and over	266	220	27	18
Supported by daughter:				
Under 45 years	198	159	18	20
45 years and over	130	103	22	5
Spouse	202	160	37	6
Ex-spouse	412	400	5	7
Child 21 years and over	495	418	14	62
Other relative	568	473	31	64
Nonrelative	130	82	-	48

- Zero or rounds to zero.
[1]Excludes 138,000 persons for whom relationship was not ascertained.

When the results are computed to show the odds of supporting either a child or an adult, the chances fall even lower: 1 to 39 for supporting a child and 1 to 73 for supporting an adult.[9]

While the observed distributions establish that the incidence of financial providers in the general population is low, some groups are more likely to be providers than others. Statistics in table J show the relative odds of being a provider for some relevant groups with contrasting sets of characteristics. These relative odds are derived from log-linear regressions which include the following factors: sex, marital status, age, years of school completed, and family income of the respondent (table E-1). That is, they take into account the effects of all these variables simultaneously on the likelihood that a person will be a provider.

The relative odds resulting from this computation clearly indicate that men and persons with marital disruptions are more likely than women and persons neither separated nor divorced to be providers—both by a 6 to 1 ratio. In general, persons 25 to 44 years old are about twice as likely to be providers as persons 65 years and over, and so also are persons living in families with incomes over $45,000 (the upper quartile of family incomes), compared to those living in families with incomes under $15,000 (the lowest quartile). Moreover, it appears that persons who have attended college are not more likely to be providers to persons outside the household than are high school dropouts.

Because a person's age, marital status, and sex are directly associated with having dependent children, elderly parents, or ex-spouses, these characteristics have a greater bearing on the likelihood of a person being a provider than economic status or education. This suggests that the chances of being a provider are to a large extent independent of one's economic status but increase with age and the accumulation of family obligations. However, socioeconomic factors gain importance in determining the amount of payments.

Children. The second column in table J illustrates the relatively high odds that men and separated/divorced persons face, compared with women and persons neither separated/divorced, in providing financial assistance for a child under age 21. Men are 11 times[10] more likely to be providers for their children living elsewhere than are women, and separated/divorced persons are 6 times more likely to be providers than currently married persons. The table also reveals that age is a very discriminating demographic factor; the odds that a young adult will be a child provider are 31 times as high as for an elderly person—a not unexpected result, as few persons 65 and over have young children.

All adults. Similar to support patterns found for children, men were more likely than women to support adults (by a 3 to 1 ratio) and persons with disrupted marriages were 4 times as likely to support an adult than were single/widowed persons. However, unlike the support patterns for children, elderly persons are twice as likely to support an adult as are persons 25 to 44 years old. A plausible explanation for this difference is that an elderly person's friends, adult relatives, and parents are also likely to be elderly and, thus, more likely to be in need of financial assistance than the relatives and acquaintances of a young adult.

Family income appears to be more important in determining the likelihood of supporting an adult than a child. The odds that persons with family incomes over $45,000 will provide outside support for an adult is 4 times greater than those for persons with family incomes less than $15,000; this compares with 2 to 1 odds when the recipient is a child. Since average support payments to adults are considerably higher (by $1,000 per recipient) than those to children, it is not surprising that financial assistance to adults more frequently comes from persons with higher family incomes. It also may be that persons in lower income categories having adult relatives or parents in need of assistance offer nonmonetary assistance, or even take them into their own households, instead of offering financial aid.

Odds of providing parental or spousal support. The last two columns in table J show the odds of being a financial provider for either a parent or spouse/ex-spouse living outside the household. The overall odds of providing financial support for a parent are very low (1 in 208). Despite these odds, differences are still noted in the likelihood of providing financial assistance to a parent. Persons most likely to be parental providers are men and middle aged persons, rather than women or the very young or very old. In addition, persons in families with incomes of $45,000 and over are 3 times more likely to be financially supporting their parents than are persons in families with incomes under $15,000.

[9]These overall odds of being a provider are derived from the ratio of persons providing financial support to persons not providing support. These estimates, found in table A of this report, indicate that there are 6,275,000 providers relative to 165,015,000 persons 18 and over who do not provide any financial support to persons living outside their households. The ratio of these two numbers 6,275,000/165,015,000 is 0.03803 or 1 to 26. Overall odds for being a provider for children or adults is similarly computed from table A. The number of persons supporting parents is 820,000 while the number of separated or divorced persons supporting a spouse or ex-spouse is 442,000.

[10]Data from the March 1985 Current Population Survey show that there were 7 times as many families with children living only with their mothers as living only with their fathers. (Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 411, table F). Thus, the high odds estimated for males providing for their children relative to females is only partly explained by the greater number of men with children living in another household.

Table J. Odds of Providing Financial Support for a Person Living Outside the Provider's Household

Category	All persons	Type of person supported			
		Children	All adults	Parents	Spouse or ex-spouse[1]
Overall odds of providing support[2]	1: 26	1: 39	1: 73	1: 208	1: 42
Relative odds of providing support[3]:					
Male vs. Female	6: 1	11: 1	3: 1	2: 1	10: 1
Separated/divorced vs.—					
Single/widowed	6: 1	9: 1	4: 1	1: 1	(X)
Married, spouse present	5: 1	6: 1	4: 1	1: 1	(X)
Married, spouse absent vs.—					
Separated	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	5: 1
Divorced	(X)	(X)	(X)	(X)	11: 1
Interaction term (Marital*Sex):					
Male--sep/div. vs. single/wid	3: 1	4: 1	2: 1	(X)	(X)
25 to 44 years vs. 65 years and over	2: 1	31: 1	1: 2	2: 1	1: 2
College, 1 or more years vs. less than high school	1: 1	1: 1	1: 1	1: 1	1: 1
Family income $45,000+ vs. < $15,000	2: 1	2: 1	4: 1	3: 1	8: 1

X Term not included in model.
[1]Universe limited to persons separated, divorced, or married spouse absent, at time of the interview.
[2]Observed odds based on frequency of reporting on being a provider for the total population 18 years and over.
[3]Relative odds derived from log-linear regression including all of the above variables plus the marital status*sex interaction term. Odds terms refer to relative odds of one category in a variable being more likely to be a provider than another category.
Source: Relative odds derived from log-linear regression in table E-1.

Although this study shows that in general providing financial support for parents is not a common requirement now, we can expect the odds to increase as the elderly population becomes an increasing share of the adult population.

The final set of provider odds, for the support of a spouse or ex-spouse, can be shown for only a subset of the population; the data from this particular SIPP supplement cannot identify all persons with separated or ex-spouses who are potential recipients of financial assistance. In order to evaluate reasonably well the likelihood of providing spousal support, the universe selected for analysis consisted of currently separated (including married, spouse absent) and divorced persons.

Among the estimated 18.9 million persons in this population, only 442,000 (derived from table 2) reported providing financial support to an absent or ex-spouse. For this group, the overall odds of being a provider were 1 to 42. Men were 10 times more likely to be providers than females, as were persons with incomes of $45,000 and over versus persons with family incomes under $15,000.

The log-linear regression analysis also suggests that persons currently married but temporarily absent from their spouses are more likely than either separated or divorced persons to be financial providers. Several reasons can be cited to account for this finding. It seems reasonable that temporarily separated spouses—who have not suffered the ill-feelings accompanying a marital breakup—would be more obliging in providing financial assistance to each other. In fact, the presumption is that these families are still intact.

Secondly, persons currently divorced could have been divorced for many years and may be relieved of all financial responsibilities for spousal support, whereas recently separated persons may be under court order to provide financial assistance. Finally, the ex-spouses of currently divorced persons may have subsequently remarried, thereby releasing the former spouse of any financial obligations.

SOME PROVIDER PROTOTYPES

To show more clearly how these odds can be interpreted in real life, composite profiles of individuals at various stages of the life cycle are shown in table K to illustrate their expected odds of providing support for either children, adults, or parents. These odds are based on log-linear models previously described; they illustrate the likelihood of being a provider among members of four prototype populations. Because the odds computations in table K reflect the effects of *all* the characteristics that go into the prototype, not just the effects of a single variable, they provide the more complete picture of a complex, real-life situation than would a simple statistic examining the individual effect of each specific variable.

Youth. Representing this group would be a young single male, 18 to 24 years old, who is a high school graduate and whose income is under $15,000 per year. In 1985, an estimated 900,000 men fit this description based on this survey. The chances of any one of these youth providing financial support to someone living outside his household are very small, only about 1 in 200. The reasons are obvious: young people starting out in life have limited financial resources available to them, which restricts their ability to be a provider; they are at a stage in life when their parents are probably not yet old enough to require assistance; and they have yet to begin their own families or households, with all the financial obligations that entails.

Young adulthood. Numbering almost three-quarters of a million are men 25 to 44 years old, currently separated or divorced from their wives, having some college education, and with incomes between $15,000 and $29,999. This is the Baby-Boom generation, one-half of whose first marriages are predicted to end in divorce.[11] The odds that men with all these characteristics will provide financial support to someone outside their homes are 1 to 2; these odds reflect not only their current marital situations but their age, education, and modest incomes. Moreover, only a small proportion of the parents of this young adult group are aged, and the odds that 25- to 44-year-old sons with the above characteristics are supporting them are correspondingly slight, only 1 to 138.

Maturity. Typifying this segment of the population is the married man with a college education and a family income over $45,000. About 3.2 million men fit this description; they are the fathers of the Baby Boom children. While the odds that these fathers will be providers for children (only 1 to 33) are not nearly as high as for the previous group of young adults, they are now beginning to take more responsibility for providing assistance to aging parents.

Old age. The majority of persons 65 years old and over are women. Most women 65 years and over have not completed high school, and about two-thirds of them have family incomes under $15,000; many (3.4 million) are low income, elderly widows. With these characteristics they are unlikely providers: for every woman in the group who is a provider, 276 are not. More likely they are to be found in the pool of recipients being helped by their children or other relatives.

In general, these profiles present a kaleidoscope of changing providers and recipients as each group passes through various stages in life, from the young man with few present obligations, through all the provider years of young adulthood and maturity, to old age, when providership again becomes unlikely; we see support shift from young children on the part of 25- to 44-year-old providers, to assistance to adults and parents by middle- and older-aged providers.

As the 21st century approaches and the huge Baby Boom cohorts age, we can expect large changes in the numbers in each age group: young adult and middle-aged supporting groups will decline as a proportion of all adults and the dependent aged will become larger. How today's dependent children will fare in future networks will remain unclear until we know more about how many children they will have and the economic circumstances they will experience.

DECIDING HOW MUCH—DETERMINANTS OF SUPPORT PAYMENTS

Having examined who is likely to be a provider of financial support, a similar analysis of the factors associated with the amount of financial assistance is presented in table L. As with characteristics of providers,

[11] Arthur J. Norton and Jeanne E. Moorman, "Current Trends in Marriage and Divorce Among American Women," *Journal of Marriage and the Family,* Vol. 49 (1987), pp. 3-14.

Table K. Illustrative Examples of Odds of Being a Provider for Selected Population Groups

Characteristic	Youth	Young adulthood	Maturity	Old age
Age (years)	18-24	25-44	45-64	65+
Sex	Male	Male	Male	Female
Marital status	Single	Separated/divorced	Currently married	Widowed
Education	High school	College, 1+ years	College, 1+ years	Less than high school
Family income	< $15,000	$15,000-$29,999	$45,000+	< $15,000
Odds of providing for—				
Any recipient	1: 196	1: 2	1: 15	1: 276
Children	1: 230	1: 2	1: 33	1: 7,332
Adults	1: 993	1: 22	1: 30	1: 236
Parents	1: 2,473	1: 138	1: 77	1: 1,088
Estimated number of persons with characteristics (thous.)	919	728	3,229	3,430

Note: Numbers of persons in illustrative population groups are derived from the SIPP survey estimates.
Source: Odds computed from the loglinear regressions in table E-1. See appendix E for explanation of the procedure.

the level of support is evaluated using multivariate regression analyses where the level of support is regressed on demographic and economic characteristics of the providers.

The analysis shows that the amount of financial assistance is related to the provider's ability to pay (family income, current marital status) and to the recipient's needs (type of recipient, number being supported). The provider's age, race, and sex were also included as demographic controls in the models. Further, since financial assistance depends in large part on the type of recipient, and since providers generally assist only one type of recipient, assistance is disaggregated to show that paid to children, parents, and spouses or ex-spouses.

The results in table L show that the characteristics of providers that are significantly related to the level of payments are consistent with characteristics selective of providers noted earlier. The results for the total payments regression indicate that whites, males, separated/divorced persons and persons with higher educational attainment provided higher amounts of support. Not surprisingly, family income was positively related to the level of support. Specifically, a marginal 1 percent increase in the total family income of the provider resulted in a 0.4-percent increase in annual payments. The table also shows that payment levels increase with the number of persons being supported. In contrast to the log-linear analysis where we examined the likelihood of being a provider, the age of the provider did not have a significant effect on the level of assistance.

Similar results are found when the amount of financial assistance to children is examined. The economic and demographic groups most likely to have children in need of assistance are also the groups associated with relatively high child support payments, namely, men with absent children and persons with marital disruptions. Financial support to children increases with the age of the provider, but decreases for the very old. A possible explanation for this curvilinear effect of age on the amount of child support is that the oldest providers have older children, who may be in need of less support.

When payments to adults are examined, the results differ in several respects from results when all payments were considered. In determining the amount of financial assistance to parents, demographic and social characteristics in the model were not statistically significant. Family income was the only consistently significant term positively related to the amount of support for either parents or spouses. This suggests that, since assistance for a parent is likely to be voluntary, the provider's

Table L. Regression Results for Amount of Financial Assistance Provided

(Dependent variable is the logarithm of the amount of financial assistance)

Variable	All recipients	Children	Parents	Spouses or ex-spouses
Age	0.018	0.102**	0.075	-0.076
	(0.019)	(0.029)	(0.078)	(0.065)
Age squared	-0.00009	-0.001**	-0.0009	0.0009
	(0.0002)	(0.0003)	(0.0008)	(0.0006)
Race (White=1; All other=0)	0.271**	0.221**	0.091	0.726
	(0.105)	(0.111)	(0.329)	(0.609)
Years of school completed	0.043**	0.032*	0.050	0.097**
	(0.014)	(0.017)	(0.040)	(0.049)
Sex (Male=1; Female=0)	0.507**	0.521**	0.247	0.614
	(0.109)	(0.157)	(0.267)	(0.493)
Marital status (Sep/div=1; Other=0)	0.430**	0.267**	0.105	(X)
	(0.082)	(0.085)	(0.450)	
Type of spouse (Spouse=1; Ex-spouse=0)	(X)	(X)	(X)	0.489*
				(0.306)
Number of persons supported	0.263**	(X)	-0.121	-0.120
	(0.045)		(0.172)	(0.187)
Number of children supported	(X)	0.248**	(X)	(X)
		(0.045)		
Supports children and adults (Yes=1; No=0)	0.554**	0.225	-0.434	-0.471
	(0.176)	(0.149)	(0.960)	(0.476)
Log of family income	0.393**	0.413**	0.324**	0.454**
	(0.053)	(0.058)	(0.158)	(0.209)
Constant	0.986	-0.427	1.317	1.802
	(0.593)	(0.733)	(2.197)	(2.370)
Number of cases (unweighted)	1,190	818	156	117
R-squared	0.29	0.29	0.13	0.31

X Term not included in regression.

* Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level.

** Statistically significant at the 95-percent confidence level.

Note: Cases were first weighted to preserve sampling frame but then divided by the average weight of providers in the sample to estimate regression coefficients and standard errors. Standard errors were adjusted to compensate for survey design effects. Regression coefficients are reported for each variable and the standard error coefficients are shown in parenthesis.

ability to pay becomes the most more important factor in determining the amount of the payment.

Family income is also significant and positively related to the amount of financial support for separated or former spouses. In addition, the educational level of the provider and the type of spouse supported (separated spouse versus an ex-spouse) were significant, the latter variable reflecting the higher initial costs incurred during a recent marital dissolution, rather than support payments for former spouses divorced long ago.

CONCLUSION

This report introduces a new data set from the SIPP on the presence and prevalence of nonpublic financial networks among U.S. households. The results indicate that the likelihood of providing and receiving financial assistance is determined by the lifecycle status of both providers and recipients, while the amount of payment is more importantly determined by the financial resources of the providers. Thus, the study reveals that the most frequent causes for financial need among absent household members are marital disruption and the aging process; it also suggests that families vary more in their abilities to pay than in their reasons for supporting outside members.

While information on the importance of outside support to the families and individuals receiving it is limited, the survey does show that child support makes up 11 percent of the annual family income of women receiving this type of financial support. Information on the portion of total income that outside support payments contributed to other individuals and family units was not available. Missing also are data on the prevalence of nonfinancial assistance, such as help in performing basic activities and daily chores. Only a study which probes both sides of the support network, assessing and linking providers and recipients, can provide data that will permit evaluation of the full role of informal support networks in contemporary American society.

Table 1. Annual Financial Support Provided and Annualized Family Income of Provider, by Type of Person Supported and Selected Characteristics of the Provider

Part A. All Providers

(Persons in thousands)

Characteristic of provider	Number of providers	Amount of support		Annual family income	
		Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error
Total	6,275	$3,006	$170	$37,830	$1,656
Number of persons supported:					
One person	3,768	2,264	207	37,882	2,003
Two persons	1,772	3,329	242	36,469	2,866
Three or more persons	735	6,038	697	40,842	6,829
Race:					
White	5,244	3,183	196	39,729	1,923
Black	789	2,110	258	24,182	1,417
Other	242	2,096	623	41,143	6,999
Hispanic origin:					
Non-Hispanic	5,940	3,012	177	38,023	1,684
Hispanic	335	2,900	508	34,410	8,478
Sex:					
Male	5,280	3,198	189	38,113	1,877
Female	995	1,987	352	36,327	3,151
Age:					
18 to 24 years	205	1,780	347	21,857	3,738
25 to 44 years	3,922	2,746	170	34,110	1,757
45 to 64 years	1,735	3,388	301	47,800	3,535
65 years and over	413	4,482	1,520	39,194	10,741
Household relationship:					
Householder or spouse	5,305	2,955	186	39,776	1,904
Other relative	503	2,223	347	34,549	3,678
Nonrelative	467	4,433	692	19,248	1,789
Marital status:					
Married, spouse present	3,242	2,610	212	47,191	2,746
Separated[1]	732	4,868	833	34,817	5,189
Widowed	149	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Divorced	1,724	3,290	267	25,909	1,417
Never married	428	1,690	281	23,635	2,562
Years of school completed:					
Less than high school	1,181	2,041	223	24,383	1,566
High school	2,274	2,432	177	33,788	3,121
College, 1 year or more	2,820	3,874	329	46,720	2,500
Employment status:					
Worked full month	5,249	3,024	152	39,730	1,725
Worked less than month	85	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Without a job[2]	216	1,929	368	23,550	6,661
Not in labor force	725	3,385	955	30,875	6,567
Family income[3]:					
Under $15,000	1,078	1,578	150	9,698	350
$15,000 to $29,999	2,056	2,542	189	22,661	294
$30,000 to $44,999	1,562	2,930	223	36,825	359
$45,000 and over	1,513	4,734	575	81,169	5,384

B Base too small to show derived estimate.
[1]Includes married, spouse absent.
[2]Includes persons who were on layoff or looking for work at least 1 week last month.
[3]Excludes persons with no family income.

Table 1. Annual Financial Support Provided and Annualized Family Income of Provider, by Type of Persons Supported and Selected Characteristicsof Provider—Continued

Part B. Providers Supporting Children

(Persons in thousands)

Characteristic of provider	Number of providers	Amount of support		Annual family income	
		Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error
Total	4,326	$2,607	$113	$34,260	$1,808
Sex:					
Men	4,001	2,694	117	33,863	1,858
Women	324	1,545	271	39,148	7,395
Age:					
18 to 24 years	180	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
25 to 44 years	3,240	2,610	129	32,425	1,691
45 to 64 years	876	2,882	267	40,620	3,850
65 years and over	30	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Marital status:					
Married, spouse present	1,986	2,436	133	44,595	3,554
Separated[1]	553	3,063	511	30,464	2,739
Widowed	58	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Divorced	1,500	2,901	182	24,887	1,359
Never married	229	1,202	156	17,259	2,882
MEN SUPPORTING CHILDREN					
Total	4,001	2,694	117	33,863	1,858
Supports children and adults	337	4,456	635	41,895	6,003
Supports children only	3,664	2,531	110	33,124	1,950
Number of children supported:					
One child	2,113	1,876	101	32,563	1,810
Two children	1,374	3,339	207	34,531	3,105
Three or more children	515	4,328	501	37,419	9,193
Race:					
White	3,363	2,829	133	35,414	2,148
Black	559	2,076	189	23,559	1,562
Other	80	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Hispanic origin:					
Non-Hispanic	3,839	2,647	120	33,975	1,925
Hispanic	162	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Age:					
18 to 24 years	171	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
25 to 44 years	3,049	2,703	136	32,912	1,787
45 to 64 years	765	2,957	285	37,028	3,512
65 years and over	16	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Household relationship:					
Householder or spouse	3,190	2,632	117	35,722	2,236
Other relative	432	2,120	331	33,151	4,032
Nonrelative	379	3,864	646	19,031	1,863
Marital status:					
Married, spouse present	1,827	2,488	140	43,626	3,696
Separated[1]	532	3,129	529	30,780	2,843
Widowed	35	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Divorced	1,415	2,992	191	24,868	1,357
Never married	192	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Years of school completed:					
Less than high school	720	2,051	214	22,852	1,557
High school	1,549	2,492	200	31,558	3,887
College, 1 year or more	1,733	3,141	179	40,497	2,318
Employment status:					
Worked full month	3,567	2,817	131	35,170	1,638
Worked less than month	66	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Without a job[2]	174	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Not in labor force	194	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Family income[3]:					
Under $15,000	738	1,654	159	9,636	419
$15,000 to $29,999	1,430	2,419	145	22,684	347
$30,000 to $44,999	1,025	2,907	207	36,759	449
$45,000 and over	750	3,915	414	77,681	7,815

B Base too small to show derived estimate.
[1]Includes married, spouse absent.
[2]Includes persons who were on layoff or looking for work at least 1 week last month.
[3]Excludes persons with no family income.

Table 1. Annual Financial Support Provided and Annualized Family Income of Provider, by Type of Person Supported and Selected Characteristics of Provider—Continued

Part C. Providers Supporting Adults

(Persons in thousands)

Characteristic of provider	Number of providers	Amount of support		Annual family income	
		Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error
Total	2,316	$3,276	$375	$45,399	$3,064
Child(ren) also supported	366	3,977	794	43,518	6,196
Adults only supported	1,949	3,144	419	45,753	3,452
Number of adults supported:					
One person	1,906	3,083	412	46,000	3,604
Two persons	324	3,894	948	40,579	4,451
Three or more persons	86	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Race:					
White	1,970	3,463	428	47,391	3,505
Black	188	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Other	158	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Hispanic origin:					
Non-Hispanic	2,144	3,381	400	46,099	3,054
Hispanic	172	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Sex:					
Male	1,616	3,781	492	49,424	4,124
Female	700	2,109	467	36,100	3,259
Age:					
18 to 24 years	39	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
25 to 44 years	911	2,541	446	41,658	4,876
45 to 64 years	978	3,431	432	54,835	5,297
65 years and over	388	4,658	1,612	32,180	3,646
Household relationship:					
Householder or spouse	2,073	3,289	409	47,112	3,381
Other relative	102	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Nonrelative	141	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Marital status:					
Married, spouse present	1,365	2,655	439	52,534	4,152
Separated[1]	284	6,588	1,697	44,009	12,259
Widowed	91	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Divorced	371	3,554	708	32,702	4,556
Never married	205	2,188	529	30,305	3,765
Years of school completed:					
Less than high school	433	1,946	490	27,865	3,275
High school	686	2,149	322	38,603	5,343
College, 1 year or more	1,197	4,402	660	55,635	4,743
Employment status:					
Worked full month	1,753	3,129	306	49,979	3,836
Worked less than month	21	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Without a job[2]	31	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Not in labor force	512	3,959	1,323	31,738	3,703
Family income[3]:					
Under $15,000	306	1,408	306	9,938	692
$15,000 to $29,999	639	2,477	437	22,901	529
$30,000 to $44,999	595	2,556	412	37,131	573
$45,000 and over	768	5,253	968	85,097	7,275

B Base too small to show derived estimate.
[1]Includes married, spouse absent.
[2]Includes persons who were on layoff or looking for work at least one week last month.
[3]Excludes persons with no family income.

Table 2. Relationship of Adults Supported Outside the Provider's Household, by Selected Characteristics of the Provider

(Persons in thousands)

Characteristic of the provider	Number of providers	Adults supported						
		Total[1]	Parent	Spouse	Ex-spouse	Child 21 and over	Other relative	Nonrelative
Total	2,316	2,726	918	202	412	495	568	130
Race:								
White	1,970	2,243	678	176	403	462	407	117
Black	188	224	93	18	9	21	69	13
Other	158	259	147	8	-	12	92	-
Hispanic origin:								
Non-Hispanic	2,144	2,503	809	181	411	495	497	109
Hispanic	172	223	110	22	1	-	70	20
Sex:								
Male	1,616	1,902	590	173	380	280	384	96
Female	700	824	328	29	32	217	184	34
Age:								
18 to 24 years	39	46	14	3	10	-	12	6
25 to 44 years	911	1,094	508	65	190	41	240	52
45 to 64 years	978	1,159	337	87	164	341	197	31
65 years and over	388	427	59	47	48	114	120	40
Household relationship:								
Householder or spouse	2,073	2,439	848	164	309	467	540	111
Other relative	102	120	29	19	41	2	17	12
Nonrelative	141	167	41	19	63	28	11	6
Marital status:								
Married, spouse present	1,365	1,616	663	15	157	362	367	51
Separated[2]	284	311	37	187	62	1	18	6
Widowed	91	116	15	-	-	42	40	19
Divorced	371	411	57	-	193	83	60	18
Never married	205	271	146	-	-	8	83	35
Years of school completed:								
Less than high school	433	488	126	57	64	93	122	27
High school	686	797	319	37	116	135	135	54
College, 1 year or more	1,197	1,441	473	109	232	267	310	48
Employment status:								
Worked full month	1,753	2,097	774	152	349	333	414	73
Worked less than month	21	26	9	-	-	-	17	-
Without a job[3]	31	34	9	-	4	5	13	1
Not in the labor force	512	570	127	50	58	156	123	55
Family income[4]:								
Under $15,000	306	342	89	30	40	27	110	46
$15,000 to $29,999	639	755	271	66	130	129	147	12
$30,000 to $44,999	595	717	266	67	69	136	142	35
$45,000 and over	768	905	288	40	171	201	170	36

[1]Excludes 138,000 persons for whom relationship was not ascertained.
[2]Includes married, spouse absent.
[3]Includes person who were on layoff or looking for work at least one week last month.
[4]Excludes persons with no family income.

Table 3. Selected Characteristics of Women Receiving Child Support Payments: 1985

(Persons in thousands)

Characteristic of women receiving support payments	Number of women	Annual child support payments		Annualized family income	
		Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error
Women, 18 to 64 years old	89,602	(X)	(X)	$29,925	$376
Supposed to receive child support	5,179	(X)	(X)	23,020	918
Actually received child support	4,017	$2,506	$117	23,545	1,111
Race and Hispanic origin:					
White	3,406	2,682	134	24,948	1,277
Black	563	1,429	144	15,254	1,430
Hispanic origin[1]	208	2,088	435	21,224	4,991
Age:					
18 to 24 years old	301	1,450	162	13,457	2,399
25 to 44 years old	3,402	2,474	109	23,712	1,222
45 to 64 years old	314	3,872	868	31,388	4,189
Marital status:					
Married, spouse present	1,161	2,034	140	37,479	3,089
Separated[2]	675	2,977	427	16,467	1,402
Widowed	10	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Divorced	1,901	2,860	167	18,974	958
Never married	268	908	137	13,659	2,441
Years of school completed:					
Less than high school	726	1,737	150	15,942	1,594
High school	1,817	2,266	124	21,080	1,004
College: 1 to 3 years	1,045	2,865	320	28,090	3,364
4 or more years	428	3,957	441	35,812	3,175
Employment status:					
In labor force	3,177	2,530	136	25,535	1,320
With a job	2,904	2,558	145	26,908	1,412
Worked all weeks last month	2,764	2,608	150	27,356	1,469
Worked part of last month	140	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Without a job, looking for work, on layoff	273	2,222	371	10,920	1,937
Not in labor force	840	2,419	223	16,015	1,640
Frequency of payments:					
Regular	3,126	2,891	141	23,963	1,317
Occasional	457	1,409	187	22,841	2,524
Seldom	387	946	182	20,707	3,148
Never	46	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)
Type of agreement:					
Voluntary agreement	1,064	2,870	212	23,614	1,720
Court-ordered	2,718	2,420	148	24,296	1,477
Other	235	1,854	362	14,537	2,356
Payments received:					
Directly from father	2,094	2,874	185	26,912	1,944
Through a court	1,599	2,219	154	21,517	973
Through a welfare agency	252	1,206	187	9,575	1,875
Some other method	73	(B)	(B)	(B)	(B)

X Not applicable.
B Base too small to show derived measures
[1]Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.
[2]Includes married, spouse absent.
Source: SIPP Wave 5, 1984 panel topical module on child support.

Table 4. Living Arrangements of Adults Supported Outside the Provider's Household, by Relationship to Provider

(Persons in thousands)

Characteristic of provider	Total supported[1]	In private home	In nursing home	Other arrangement
Total	2,726	2,294	167	265
Race:				
White	2,243	1,946	154	143
Black	224	185	6	33
Other	259	164	6	89
Hispanic origin:				
Non-Hispanic	2,503	2,104	167	232
Hispanic	223	190	-	33
Sex:				
Male	1,902	1,648	81	173
Female	824	645	86	92
Age:				
16 to 24 years	46	27	-	19
25 to 44 years	1,094	944	30	119
45 to 64 years	1,159	1,019	57	83
65 years and over	427	304	80	44
Marital status:				
Married, spouse present	1,616	1,336	115	165
Separated[2]	311	269	37	6
Widowed	116	91	-	25
Divorced	411	382	9	20
Never married	271	215	6	49
Years of school completed:				
Less than high school	488	403	60	25
High school	797	647	70	79
College, 1 year or more	1,441	1,243	37	161
Employment status:				
Worked full month	2,097	1,836	66	196
Worked less than month	26	26	-	-
Without a job[3]	34	34	-	-
Not in labor force	570	398	101	70
Family income[4]:				
Under $15,000	342	258	49	34
$15,000 to $29,999	755	570	68	117
$30,000 to $44,999	717	639	23	55
$45,000 and over	905	823	23	59

[1]Includes 138,000 persons for whom relationship was not ascertained.
[2]Includes married, spouse absent.
[3]Includes persons on layoff or looking for work at least one week last month.
[4]Excludes persons with no family income.

Table 5. Annual Financial Support Received by Adults and Annualized Family Income of the Providers, by Living Arrangement of Person Receiving Support

(Persons in thousands)

Residence of person receiving support	Number of adults supported[1]	Amount of support received		Amount of family income	
		Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error
Total	2,726	$2,728	$311	$44,973	$2,686
In private home	2,294	2,727	301	47,467	3,087
In nursing home	167	2,886	1,214	27,332	5,962
Other arrangement	265	2,644	1,702	34,500	4,814

[1]Excludes 138,000 persons for whom relationship was not ascertained.

Appendix A. Overview of the SIPP Program

BACKGROUND

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) provides a major expansion in the kind and amount of information available to analyze the economic situation of households and persons in the United States. The information supplied by this survey is expected to provide a better understanding of the level and changes in the level of well-being of the population and of how economic situations are related to the demographic and social characteristics of individuals. The data collected in SIPP will be especially useful in studying Federal transfer programs, estimating program cost and effectiveness, and assessing the effect of proposed changes in program regulations and benefit levels. Analysis of other important national issues such as tax reform, Social Security program costs, and national health insurance can be expanded and refined, based on the information from this new survey.

The first interviews in the SIPP took place in October 1983, nearly 8 years after the research and developmental phase, the Income Survey Development Program (ISDP), was initiated by the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, in 1975. Between 1975 and 1980 extensive research was undertaken to design and test new procedures for collecting income and related socioeconomic data on a subannual basis and in a longitudinal framework. Much of the work centered around four experimental field tests that were conducted in collaboration with the Bureau of the Census to examine different concepts, procedures, questionnaires, and recall periods. Two of the tests were restricted to a small number of geographic sites; the other two were nationwide. In the first nationwide test, the 1978 Research Panel, approximately 2,000 households were interviewed. Because of the relatively small number of interviews, controlled experimental comparisons of alternatives were not possible; however, the panel did demonstrate that many new ideas and methods were feasible. It also laid a foundation for the largest and most complex test: the 1979 Research Panel. This panel consisted of a nationally representative sample of 8,200 households and provided a vehicle for feasibility tests and controlled experiments of alternative design features.

In the fall of 1981, virtually all funding for ISDP research and planning of the continuing SIPP program was deleted from the budget of the Social Security Administration. The loss of funding for fiscal year 1982 brought all work on the new survey to a halt. In fiscal year 1983, however, money for initiation of the new survey was allotted in the budget of the Bureau of the Census. Work began almost immediately in preparation for the survey start in October 1983. The design of the questionnaire for the first interview was similar in structure to that used in the 1979 ISDP panel study with two important exceptions. First, the reference period for the questions was extended from 3 months to 4 months in order to reduce the number of interviews and, therefore, lower costs. Second, the questions covering labor force activity were expanded in order to provide estimates that were closer, on a conceptual basis, to those derived from the Current Population Survey (CPS). The design also incorporated a number of other modifications resulting from experience with the 1979 pilot study.

SURVEY CONTENT

There are three basic elements contained in the overall design of the survey content. The first is a control card that serves several important functions. The control card is used to record basic social and demographic characteristics for each person in the household at the time of the initial interview. Because households are interviewed a total of 8 or 9 times, the card is also used to record changes in characteristics such as age, educational attainment, and marital status and to record the dates when persons enter or leave the household. Finally, during each interview, information on each source of income received and the name of each job or business is transcribed to the card so that this information can be used in the updating process in subsequent interviews.

The second major element of the survey content is the core portion of the questionnaire. The core questions are repeated at each interview and cover labor force activity, the types and amounts of income received during the 4-month reference period, and participation status in various programs. Some of the important elements of labor force activity are recorded separately for each week of the period. Income recipiency and amounts are recorded on a monthly basis with the exception of amounts of property income (interest, dividends, rent, etc.). Data for these types are recorded as totals for the 4-month period. The core also contains questions covering attendance in postsecondary schools,

private health insurance coverage, public or subsidized rental housing, low-income energy assistance, and school breakfast and lunch participation.

The third major element is the various supplements or topical modules that will be included during selected household visits. The topical modules cover areas that need not be examined every 4 months. Certain of these topical modules are considered to be so important that they are viewed as an integral part of the overall survey. Other topical modules have more specific and more limited purposes. No topical modules were included in the first or second waves of SIPP during the first year of the survey. (See the following section on sample design and table A-1 for a definition of the term "wave.")The third wave topical module covered (1) educational attainment, (2) work history, and (3) health characteristics (including disability). The fourth wave topical module covered (1) assets and liabilities, (2) pension plan coverage, and (3) housing characteristics. The fifth wave topical module covered (1) child care, (2) child support agreements, (3) support for nonhousehold members, (4) program participation history, and (5) reasons for not working. The sixth wave topical module covered (1) earnings and benefits, (2) property income and taxes, and (3) education and training.

SAMPLE DESIGN

The SIPP sample design for the 1984 panel consists of about 26,000 housing units selected to represent the noninstitutional population of the United States. (See appendix C for more details on the procedures used to select the sample.) About 20,900 of these were occupied and eligible for interview. Table A-1 shows the sample design for the first panel of SIPP. Each household in the sample was scheduled to be interviewed at 4-month intervals over a period of 2 1/2 years beginning in October 1983. The reference period for the questions is the 4-month period preceding the interview. For example, households interviewed in October 1983 were asked questions for the months June, July, August, and September. This household was interviewed again in February 1984 for the October through January period. The sample households within a given panel are divided into four subsamples of nearly equal size. These subsamples are called rotation groups and one rotation group is interviewed each month. In general, one cycle of four interviews covering the entire sample, using the same questionnaire, is called a wave. This design was chosen because it provides a smooth and steady work load for data collection and processing.

A new panel of smaller size was introduced in February 1985 and has been introduced in February of each succeeding year. This overlapping design provides a larger sample size from which cross-sectional estimates can be made. The overlap also enhances the survey's ability to measure change by lowering the standard errors on differences between estimates for two points in time.

SURVEY OPERATIONS

Data collection operations are managed through the Census Bureau's 12 permanent regional offices. A staff of interviewers assigned to SIPP conduct interviews by personal visit each month with most interviewing completed during the first 2 weeks of that month. Completed questionnaires are transmitted to the regional offices where they undergo an extensive clerical edit before being entered into the Bureau's SIPP data processing system. Upon entering this processing system the data are subjected to a detailed computer edit. Errors identified in this phase are corrected and computer processing continues.

Two of the major steps of computer processing are the assignment of weights to each sample person and imputation for missing survey responses. The weighting procedures assure that SIPP estimates of the number of persons agree with independent estimates of the population within specified age, race, and sex categories. The procedures also assure close correspondence with monthly CPS estimates of households. In almost all cases, a survey nonresponse is assigned a value in the imputation phase of processing. The imputation for missing responses is based on procedures generally referred to as the "hot deck" approach. This approach assigns values for nonresponses from sample persons who did provide responses and who have characteristics similar to those of the nonrespondents.

The longitudinal design of SIPP dictates that all persons 15 years old and over present as household members at the time of the first interview be part of the survey throughout the entire 2-1/2 year period. To meet this goal, the survey collects information useful in locating persons who move. In addition, field procedures were established that allow for the transfer of sample cases between regional offices. Persons moving within a 100-mile radius of an original sampling area (a county or group of counties) are followed and continue with the normal personal interviews at 4-month intervals. Those moving to a new residence that falls outside the 100-mile radius of any SIPP sampling area are interviewed by telephone. The geographic areas defined by these rules contain more than 95 percent of the U.S. population.

Because most types of analysis using SIPP data will be dependent not on data for individuals but on groups of individuals (households, families, etc.), provisions were made to interview all "new" persons living with original sample persons (those interviewed in the first wave). These new sample persons entering the survey through contact with original sample persons are considered as part of the sample only while residing with the original sample person.

Table A-1. Design of First SIPP Panel

Rotation	Wave	Interview month	Reference months
1	1	Oct. 83	June, July, Aug., Sept. (83)
2	1	Nov. 83	July, Aug., Sept., Oct. (83)
3	1	Dec. 83	Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov. (83)
4	1	Jan. 84	Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. (83)
1	2	Feb. 84	Oct., Nov., Dec. (83), Jan. (84)
2	2	March 84	Nov., Dec. (83), Jan., Feb. (84)
3	2	April 84	Dec. (83), Jan., Feb., March (84)
4	3	May 84	Jan., Feb., March, April (84)
1	3	June 84	Feb., March, April, May (84)
2	3	July 84	March, April, May, June (84)
3	3	Aug. 84	April, May, June, July (84)
4	4	Sept. 84	May, June, July, Aug. (84)
1	4	Oct. 84	June, July, Aug., Sept. (84)
2	4	Nov. 84	July, Aug., Sept., Oct. (84)
3	4	Dec. 84	Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov. (84)
4	5	Jan. 85	Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. (84)
1	5	Feb. 85	Oct., Nov., Dec. (84), Jan. (85)
2	5	March 85	Nov., Dec. (84), Jan., Feb. (85)
3	5	April 85	Dec. (84), Jan., Feb., March (85)
4	6	May 85	Jan., Feb., March, April (85)
1	6	June 85	Feb., March, April, May (85)
2	6	July 85	March, April, May, June (85)
3	6	Aug. 85	April, May, June, July (85)
4	7	Sept. 85	May, June, July, Aug. (85)
1	7	Oct. 85	June, July, Aug., Sept. (85)
2	7	Nov. 85	July, Aug., Sept., Oct. (85)
3	7	Dec. 85	Aug., Sept., Oct., Nov. (85)
4	8	Jan. 86	Sept., Oct., Nov., Dec. (85)
1	8	Feb. 86	Oct., Nov., Dec. (85), Jan. (86)
2	8	March 86	Nov., Dec. (85), Jan., Feb. (86)
3	8	April 86	Dec. (85), Jan., Feb., March (86)
4	9	May 86	Jan., Feb., March, April (86)
1	9	June 86	Feb., March, April, May (86)
2	9	July 86	March, April, May, June (86)
3	9	Aug. 86	April, May, June, July (86)

Appendix B. Definitions and Explanations

Population coverage. The estimates in this report are restricted to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States and members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post. The estimates exclude persons in group quarters.

Age. The age of the person is based on the age of the person at his last birthday. The adult population in this report comprises persons 18 years old and over.

Race. The population is divided into three groups on the basis of race: White, Black, and "other races." The last category includes American indians, Asian/Pacific Islanders, and any other race except White and Black.

Hispanic origin. Persons of Hispanic origin were determined on the basis of a question that asked for self-identification of the person's origin or descent. Respondents were asked to select their origin (or the origin of some other household member) from a "flashcard" listing ethnic origins. Hispanics were those who indicated that their origin was Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central or South American, or some other Spanish origin. It should be noted that Hispanics may be of any race.

Marital status. The marital status classification identifes four major categories: never married, married, widowed, and divorced. These terms refer to the marital status at the time of the enumeration.

The category "married" is further divided into "married, spouse present," "separated," and "other married, spouse absent." A person was classified as "married, spouse present" if the husband or wife was reported as a member of the household, even though he or she may have been temporarily absent on business or on vacation, visiting, in a hospital, etc., at the time of the enumeration. Persons reported as separated included those with legal separations, those living apart with intentions of obtaining a divorce, and other persons permanently or temporarily separated because of marital discord. The group "other married, spouse absent" includes married persons living apart because either the husband or wife was employed and living at a considerable distance from home, was serving away from home in the Armed Forces, had moved to another area, or had a different place of residence for any other reason except separation as defined above.

Household. A household consists of all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A house, an apartment or other group of rooms, or a single room, is regarded as a housing unit when it is occupied or intended for occupancy as separate living quarters; that is, when the occupants do not live and eat with any other persons in the structure and there is direct access from the outside or through a common hall.

A household includes the related family members and all the unrelated persons, if any, such as lodgers, foster children, wards, or employees who share the housing unit. A person living alone in a housing unit, or a group of unrelated persons sharing a housing unit as partners, is also counted as a household. The count of households excludes group quarters.

Family. A family is a group of two persons or more (one of whom is the householder) related by birth, marriage, or adoption and residing together; all such persons (including related subfamily members) are considered as members of one family.

Provider. As used in this report, "provider" refers to a person 18 years old and over who in 1985 made regular cash payments for the support, full or partial, of one or more persons not living with them in their household.

Recipient. Persons identified in the survey as regularly receiving financial assistance (in any amount) from someone not living in the household with them. Recipients can be of any age, they may maintain their own family, be parents or other relatives of their provider, or unrelated to the person providing the support.

Children. The term "children" in this report refers to the sons and daughters under 21 years old of a provider.

Adults. The complementary category "adults" includes parents, spouses and ex-spouses, own children 21 years and over, and all other relatives and nonrelatives for whom financial support was regularly provided regardless of age.

Support payment. The phrase "support payment" in this report refers to regular cash payments during the 12-month period prior to the interview made to someone living outside the provider's household. These payments include court-ordered alimony, as well as voluntary regular cash payments to ex-spouses and children,

including assistance with living expenses for children 21 and over no longer living in the parental home, as well as payment for support of individual foster children, e.g. foster parent plans for the support of children living overseas. In the survey, payments were recorded in dollar amounts and shown in the tables as annual amounts.

Not included in support payments are cash gifts and cash transfers for educational expenses to own children living temporarily away from home at school, and non-cash assistance, such as food, clothing, or other services to individuals.

Living arrangement. For the first two persons identified as recipients of outside support, a question was inclued asking whether during the past 12 months the person had lived in a private home or apartment, a nursing home, or someplace else.

With a job. Persons are classified as "with a job" during the period if, during the 4-month reference period, either (a) they worked as paid employees or worked in their own business or profession or on their own farm or worked without pay in a family business or farm or (b) were temporarily absent from work either with or without pay. In general, the word "job" implies an arrangement for regular work for pay where payment is in cash wages or salaries, at piece rates, in tips, by commission, or in kind (meals, living quarters, supplies received). In this report, "job" also includes self-employment at a business, professional practice, or farm. A business is defined as an activity that involves the use of machinery or equipment in which money has been invested or an activity requiring an office or "place of business" or an activity that requires advertising. Payment may be in the form of profits or fees.

The Current Population Survey (CPS), the official source of labor force statistics for the Nation, uses the same definition for a job or business. The term "with a job," however, should not be confused with the term "employed" as used in the CPS. In SIPP, "with a job" includes those who were temporarily absent from a job because of layoff and those waiting to begin a new job in 30 days; in the CPS these persons are not considered employed, but are classified as "unemployed."

Looking for work. Persons who "looked for work" during the entire period are those who (a) were without a job during at least 1 week during the 4-month reference period, (b) tried to get work or establish a business or profession and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisments, (5) writing letters of application, (6) being on a professional register, and (7) asking friends or relatives.

In addition, persons were on "layoff" during the 4-month reference period if they were "with a job" but "absent without pay" from that job for at least 1 full week during that period, and they responded that their main reason for being absent from their job or business was "layoff." In this report, the figures for persons "on layoff" also include a small number of persons who responded that they were waiting to report to a new wage and salary job that was to begin within 30 days.

In labor force. The phrase "in the labor force" as used in this report includes all persons with a job (as defined above) and those looking for work or on layoff from a job for at least 1 week during the 4-month reference period. Conversely, those persons "with no labor force activity" had no job, were not on layoff from a job and made no effort to find a job during the entire 4-month reference period.

Family income. Family money income represents the total money income of all members of the family. Family money income in this report is limited to money income before payment of Federal, State, local, or Social Security taxes and before any other types of deductions such as union dues and Medicare premiums. Total income is the sum of the amounts received from wages, salaries, self-employment income (including losses), Social Security, Supplemental Security income, public assistance, interest, dividends, rent, veterans' payments, unemployment and workers' compensations, and any other source of money income which was regularly received.

Annualized family income. The average monthly family income received from all sources by all members of the family for the 4-month month period prior to the interview was computed. This monthly average was then multiplied by 12 to give the annualized family income shown in the tables of this report.

Years of school completed. Data on years of school completed in this report are derived from the combination of answers to questions concerning the highest grade of school attended by the person and whether or not that grade was completed. The following categories used in this report are based on the number of years of school completed: not a high school graduate (less than 12 years); high school graduate (12 years); college 1 to 3 years (13 through 15 years); and college, 4 or more years (16 or more years of school completed).

Symbols. A dash (-) represents zero or a number which rounds to zero; "B" means that the base is too small to show the derived measure (less than 200,000 persons); NA means not available, and X means not applicable.

Rounding of estimates. Individual numbers are rounded to the nearest thousand without being adjusted to group totals, which are independently rounded. Derived measures are based on unrounded numbers when possible; otherwise, they are based on the rounded numbers.

Appendix C. Source and Reliability of Estimates

SOURCE OF DATA

The data were collected during the fifth wave of the 1984 panel of the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP). The SIPP universe is the noninstitutionalized resident population of persons living in the United States.[1] However, this report excludes information collected from the farm population and persons living in group quarters.

The 1984 panel SIPP sample is located in 174 areas comprising 450 counties (including one partial county) and independent cities. Within these areas, the bulk of the sample consisted of clusters of 2 to 4 living quarters, systematically selected from lists of addresses prepared for the 1970 decennial census. A small sample of living quarters built after the 1970 decennial census was also selected.

Approximately 26,000 living quarters were designated for the sample. For Wave 1, interviews were obtained from the occupants of about 19,900 of the designated living quarters. Most of the remaining 6,100 living quarters were found to be vacant, demolished, converted to nonresidential use, or otherwise ineligible for the survey. However, approximately 1,000 of the 6,100 living quarters were not interviewed because the occupants refused to be interviewed, could not be found at home, were temporarily absent, or were otherwise unavailable. Thus occupants of about 95 percent of all eligible living quarters participated in Wave 1 of the survey.

For the subsequent waves, only original sample persons (those interviewed in the first wave) and persons living with them were eligible to be interviewed. With certain restrictions, original sample persons were to be followed if they moved to a new address. All noninterviewed households from Wave 1 were automatically designated as noninterviews for all subsequent waves. When original sample persons moved without leaving forwarding addresses, moved to remote parts of the country, or refused to be interviewed, additional noninterviews resulted.

Noninterviews. Tabulations in this report were drawn from interviews conducted from January through April 1985. Table C-1 summarizes information on nonresponse for the interview months in which the data used to produce this report were collected.

Table C-1. Household Sample Size, by Month and Interview Status

Month	Eligible	Interviewed	Not interviewed	Nonresponse rate (%)
January 1985	5600	4700	900	*16
February 1985	5600	4700	1000	17
March 1985**	4600	3800	800	18
April 1985	4700	3800	900	18

* Due to rounding of all numbers at 100, there are some inconsistencies. The percentage was calculated using unrounded numbers.

** Starting in March 1985, a sample cut was implemented for budgetary reasons.

Some respondents do not respond to some of the questions. Therefore, the overall nonresponse rate for some items such as amount of support provided is higher than the nonresponse rates in table C-1. (See appendix D.)

Estimation. The estimation procedure used to derive SIPP person weights involved several stages of weight adjustments. In the first wave, each person received a base weight equal to the inverse of his/her probability of selection. For each subsequent interview, each person received a base weight that accounted for following movers.

A noninterview adjustment factor was applied to the weight of every occupant of interviewed households to account for households which were eligible for the sample but were not interviewed. (Individual nonresponse within partially interviewed households was treated with imputation. No special adjustment was made for noninterviews in group quarters.) A factor was applied to each interviewed person's weight to account for the SIPP sample areas not having the same population distribution as the strata from which they were selected.

[1] The noninstitutionalized resident population includes persons living in group quarters, such as dormitories, rooming houses, and religious group dwellings. Crew members of merchant vessels, Armed Forces personnel living in military barracks, and institutionalized persons, such as correctional facility inmates and nursing home residents, were not eligible to be in the survey. Also, United States citizens residing abroad were not eligible to be in the survey. With these qualifications, persons who were at least 15 years of age at the time of interview were eligible to be interviewed.

An additional stage of adjustment to persons' weights was performed to reduce the mean square errors of the sample estimates by ratio adjusting SIPP sample estimates to monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) estimates[2] of the civilian (and some military) noninstitutional population of the United States by age, race, sex, type of householder (married, single with relatives, single without relatives), and relationship to householder (spouse or other). The CPS estimates were themselves brought into agreement with estimates from the 1980 decennial census which were adjusted to reflect births, deaths, immigration, emigration, and changes in the Armed Forces since 1980. Also, an adjustment was made so that a husband and wife within the same household were assigned equal weights.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

SIPP estimates in this report are based on a sample; they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaire, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: nonsampling and sampling. The magnitude of SIPP sampling error can be estimated, but this is not true of nonsampling error. Found below are descriptions of sources of SIPP nonsampling error, followed by a discussion of sampling error, its estimation, and its use in data analysis.

Nonsampling variability. Nonsampling errors can be attributed to many sources, e.g., inability to obtain information about all cases in the sample, definitional difficulties, differences in the interpretation of questions, inability or unwillingness on the part of the respondents to provide correct information, inability to recall information, errors made in collection such as in recording or coding the data, errors made in processing the data, errors made in estimating values for missing data, biases resulting from the differing recall periods caused by the rotation pattern used and failure to represent all units within the universe (undercoverage). Quality control and edit procedures were used to reduce errors made by respondents, coders and interviewers.

Undercoverage in SIPP results from missed living quarters and missed persons within sample households. It is known that undercoverage varies with age, race, and sex. Generally, undercoverage is larger for males than for females and larger for Blacks than for non-Blacks. Ratio estimation to independent age-race-sex population controls partially corrects for the bias due to survey undercoverage. However, biases exist in the estimates to the extent that persons in missed households or missed persons in interviewed households have different characteristics than the interviewed persons in the same age-race-sex group. Further, the independent population controls used have not been adjusted for undercoverage in the decennial census.

The Bureau has used complex techniques to adjust the weights for nonresponse, but the success of these techniques in avoiding bias is unknown.

Comparability with other estimates. Caution should be exercised when comparing data from this report with data from earlier SIPP publications or with data from other surveys. The comparability problems are caused by sources such as the seasonal patterns for many characteristics, different nonsampling errors, and by different concepts and procedures in other surveys.

Sampling variability. Standard errors indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The standard errors for the most part measure the variations that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the entire population was surveyed.

The sample estimate and its standard error enable one to construct confidence intervals, ranges that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were selected, each of these being surveyed under essentially the same conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
2. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

The average estimate derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. However, for a particular sample, one can say with a specified confidence that the average estimate derived from all possible samples is included in the confidence interval.

Hypothesis testing. Standard errors may also be used for hypothesis testing, a procedure for distinguishing between population parameters using sample estimates. The most common types of hypotheses tested are 1) the population parameters are identical versus 2) they are different. Tests may be performed at various levels

[2]These special CPS estimates are slightly different from the published monthly CPS estimates. The differences arise from forcing counts of husbands to agree with counts of wives.

of significance, where a level of significance is the probability of concluding that the parameters are different when, in fact, they are identical.

All statements of comparison in the report have passed a hypothesis test at the 0.10 level of significance or better. Therefore, for most differences cited in the report, the estimated absolute difference between parameters is greater than 1.6 the standard error of the difference ference.

To perform the most common test, compute the difference $X_A - X$, where X_A and X_B are sample estimates of the parameters of interest. A later section explains how to derive an estimate of the standard error of the difference $X_A - X_B$. Let that standard error be s_{DIFF}. If $X_A - X_B$ is between -1.6 times s_{DIFF} and +1.6 times s_{DIFF}, no conclusion about the parameters is justified at the 10 percent significance level. If, however, $X_A - X_B$ is smaller than -1.6 times s_{DIFF} or larger than +1.6 times s_{DIFF}, the observed difference is significant at the 10 percent level. In this event, it is commonly accepted practice to say that the parameters are different. Of course, sometimes this conclusion will be wrong. When the parameters are, in fact, the same, there is a 10 percent chance of concluding that they are different.

Note when using small estimates. Summary measures (such as percent distributions) are shown in the report only when the base is 200,000 or greater. Because of the large standard errors involved, there is little chance that summary measures would reveal useful information when computed on a smaller base. Estimated numbers are shown, however, even though the relative standard errors of these numbers are larger than those for the corresponding percentages. These smaller estimates are provided primarily to permit such combinations of the categories as serve each user's needs. Also, care must be taken in the interpretation of small differences. For instance, in case of a borderline difference, even a small amount of nonsampling error can lead to a wrong decision about the hypotheses, thus distorting a seemingly valid hypothesis test.

Standard error parameters and tables and their use. Most SIPP estimates have greater standard errors than those obtained through a simple random sample because clusters of living quarters are sampled for SIPP. To derive standard errors that would be applicable to a wide variety of estimates and could be prepared at a moderate cost, a number of approximations were required. Estimates with similar standard error behavior were grouped together and two parameters (denoted "a" and "b") were developed to approximate the standard error behavior of each group of estimates. These "a" and "b" parameters are used in estimating standard errors and vary by type of estimate and by subgroup to which the estimate applies. Table C-4 provides base "a" and "b" parameters to be used for estimates in this report.

The "a" and "b" parameters may be used to calculate the standard error for estimated numbers and percentages. Because the actual standard error behavior was not identical for all estimates within a group, the standard errors computed from these parameters provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the standard error for any specific estimate. Methods for using these parameters for computation of approximate standard errors are given in the following sections.

For those users who wish further simplification, we have also provided general standard errors in tables C-2 and C-3. Note that these standard errors must be adjusted by an "f" factor from table C-4. The standard errors resulting from this simplified approach are less accurate. Methods for using these parameters and tables for computation of standard errors are given in the following sections.

Table C-2. Standard Errors of Estimated Numbers of Persons

(Numbers in thousands)

Size of estimate	Standard error
200	38
300	47
600	66
1,000	86
2,000	120
5,000	189
8,000	237
11,000	276
13,000	298
15,000	318
17,000	336
22,000	376
26,000	404
30,000	428
50,000	512
80,000	562
100,000	555
130,000	482
135,000	461
150,000	372
160,000	281

Standard errors of estimated numbers. The approximate standard error, S_x, of an estimated number of persons can be obtained in two ways. Note that neither method should be applied to dollar values.

It may be obtained by use of the formula

$$S_x = fs \qquad (1)$$

where f is the appropriate "f" factor from table C-4, and s is the standard error on the estimate obtained by interpolation from table C-2. Alternatively, S_x may be approximated by the formula

Table C-3. Standard Errors of Estimated Percentages of Persons

Base of estimated percentage (thousands)	Estimated percentage					
	s 1 or r 99	2 or 98	5 or 95	10 or 90	25 or 75	50
200	1.9	2.7	4.2	5.8	8.3	15.8
300	1.6	2.2	3.4	4.7	6.8	12.9
600	1.1	1.6	2.4	3.2	4.8	9.1
1,000	0.86	1.2	1.9	2.6	3.7	7.1
2,000	0.60	0.85	1.3	1.8	2.6	5.0
5,000	0.38	0.54	0.84	1.2	1.7	3.2
8,000	0.30	0.43	0.66	0.91	1.3	2.5
11,000	0.30	0.36	0.56	0.78	1.1	2.1
13,000	0.24	0.33	0.52	0.72	1.0	2.0
17,000	0.21	0.29	0.45	0.63	0.90	1.7
22,000	0.18	0.26	0.40	0.55	0.80	1.5
26,000	0.17	0.24	0.37	0.51	0.73	1.4
30,000	0.16	0.22	0.34	0.47	0.68	1.3
50,000	0.12	0.17	0.26	0.36	0.53	1.0
80,000	0.10	0.13	0.21	0.29	0.42	0.79
100,000	0.09	0.12	0.19	0.26	0.37	0.71
130,000	0.08	0.11	0.16	0.23	0.33	0.62
220,000	0.06	0.08	0.13	0.17	0.25	0.48

$$S_x = \sqrt{ax^2 + bx} \qquad (2)$$

from which the standard errors in table C-2 were calculated. Here x is the size of the estimate and "a" and "b" are the parameters associated with the particular type of characteristic being estimated. Use of formula 2 will provide more accurate results than the use of formula 1 above.

Illustration. SIPP estimates from text table B of this report show that 1,949,000 people provide support for adults only. The appropriate "a" and "b" parameters and "f" factor from table C-4 and the appropriate general standard error from table C-2 are
a = -0.000431, b = 7,390, f = 1.00, s = 118,000

Using formula 1, the approximate standard error is
1.00 X 118,000 = 118,000
and using formula 2, the approximate standard error is

$$\sqrt{(-0.0000431)\ (1{,}949{,}000)^2 + (7{,}390)\ (1{,}949{,}000)} = 119{,}000$$

The 90-percent confidence interval as shown by the data is from 1,758,600 to 2,213,400. Therefore, a conclusion that the average estimate derived from all possible samples lies within a range computed in this way would be correct for roughly 90 percent of all samples.

Standard error of a mean. A mean is defined here to be the average quantity of some item (other than persons, families, or households) per person, family, or household. For example, it could be the average monthly household income of females age 25 to 34. The standard error of a mean can be approximated by formula (3) below. Because of the approximations used in developing formula (3), an estimate of the standard error of the mean obtained from that formula will generally underestimate the true standard error. The formula used to estimate the standard error of a mean x is

$$S_x = \sqrt{\frac{b}{y} S^2} \qquad (3)$$

where y is the size of the base, S^2 is the estimated population variance of the item and b is the parameter associated with the particular type of item.

The estimated population variance, S^2, is given by the formula:

$$S^2 = \sum_{i=1}^{c} p_i x_i^2 - x^2$$

where it is assumed that each person or other unit was placed in one of c groups: p_i is the estimated proportion of group i; $x_i = (Z_{i-1} + Z_i)/2$ where Z_{i-1} and Z_i are the lower and upper interval boundaries, respectively, for group i. The value x_i is assumed to be the most representative value for the characteristic of interest in group i. If group c is open-ended, i.e., no upper interval boundary exists, then an approximate value for x_c is

Table C-4. SIPP Generalized Variance Parameters

Persons	a	b	f factor
Total or White	-0.0000431	7,390	1.00
Black	-0.0002628	5,106	0.83

$$x_c = \frac{3}{2} Z_{c-1} \qquad (0)$$

Standard errors of estimated percentages. The reliability of an estimated percentage, computed using sample data for both numerator and denominator, depends upon both the size of the percentage and the size of the total upon which the percentage is based. When the numerator and denominator of the percentage have different parameters, use the parameter (and appropriate factor) of the numerator. If proportions are presented instead of percentages, note that the standard error of a proportion is equal to the standard error of the corresponding percentage divided by 100.

There are two types of percentages commonly estimated. The first is the percentage of persons sharing a particular characteristic such as the percent of persons owning their own home. The second type is the percentage of money or some similar concept held by a particular group of persons or held in a particular form. Examples are the percent of wealth held by persons with high income and the percent of income for persons on welfare.

For the percentage of persons, the approximate standard error, $S_{(x,p)}$, of the estimated percentage p can be obtained by the formula

$$S_{(x,p)} = fs \qquad (4)$$

In this formula, f is the appropriate "f" factor from table C-4 and s is the standard error on the estimate from table C-3. Alternatively, $S_{(x,p)}$ it may be approximated by the formula

$$S_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{b}{x} p\,(100-p)} \qquad (5)$$

from which the standard errors in table C-3 were calculated. Here x is the size of the subclass of persons which is the base of the percentage, p is the percentage ($0 < p < 100$), and b is the "b" parameter associated with the characteristic in the numerator. Use of this formula will give more accurate results than use of formula 4 above.

For percentages of money, a more complicated formula is required. A percentage of money will usually be estimated in one of two ways. It may be the ratio of two aggregates:

$$P_M = \frac{X_A}{X_N}$$

or it may be the ratio of two means with an adjustment for different bases:

$P_M = p_A x_A / x_N$

where X_A and X_N are aggregate money figures, x_A and x_N are mean money figures, and p_A is the estimated number in group A divided by the estimated number in group N. In either case, we estimate the standard error as

$$s_M = \sqrt{\left[\frac{p_A x_A}{x_N}\right]\left[\left(\frac{s_p}{p_A}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{s_A}{x_A}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{s_B}{x_N}\right)^2\right]} \qquad (6)$$

where s_p is the standard error of p_A, s_A is the standard error of x_A and s_B is the standard error of x_N. To calculate s_p, use formula (5). The standard errors of x_N and x_A may be calculated using formula (3).

It should be noted that there is frequently some correlation between the characteristics estimated by p_A, x_N, and x_A. If these correlations are positive, then formula (6) will tend to overestimate the true standard error; if they are negative, underestimates will tend to result.

Illustration. Text table A shows that an estimated 28.9 percent of persons who receive support are adults. Using formula 4 with the "f" factor from table C-4 and the appropriate standard error from table C-3, the appropriate standard error is

$S_{(x,p)} = 1.00 \times 1.3\% = 1.3\%$.

Using formula 5 with the "b" parameter from table C-4, the approximate standard error is

$$S_{(x,p)} = \sqrt{\frac{7{,}390}{9{,}914{,}000} 28.9\% \,(100\% - 28.9\%)} = 1.2\%$$

Consequently, the 90-percent confidence interval as shown by these data is from 27.0 to 30.8 percent.

Standard error of a difference. The standard error of a difference between two sample estimates is approximately equal to

$$S_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{S_x^2 + S_y^2} \qquad (7)$$

where S_x and S_y are the standard errors of the estimates x and y.

The estimates can be numbers, percents, ratios, etc. The above formula assumes that the correlation coefficient, r, between the characteristics estimated by x and y is zero. If r is really positive (negative), then this assumption will tend to cause to overestimates (underestimates) of the true standard error.

Illustration. Using text table A, 9.3 percent of the adults who receive support are the parents of the provider and 4.2 percent of the adults who receive support are the ex-spouses of the provider. The standard errors for these percentages are computed using formula 5, to be

0.8 and 0.3 percent. Assuming that these two estimates are not correlated, the standard error of the estimated difference of 5.1 percentage points is

$$S_{(x-y)} = \sqrt{(0.8\%)^2 + (0.3\%)^2} = 0.7\%$$

The 90-percent confidence interval is from 4.0 to 6.2 percentage points. Since this interval does not contain zero, we conclude that the difference is significant at the 10-percent level.

Standard errors of ratios of means. The standard error for a ratio of means is approximated by:

$$S_{(x/y)} = \sqrt{\left(\frac{x}{y}\right)^2 \left[\left(\frac{s_y}{y}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{s_x}{x}\right)^2\right]} \quad (8)$$

where x and y are the means, and s_x and s_y are their associated standard errors. Formula 8 assumes that the means are not correlated. If the correlation between the population means estimated by x and y are actually positive (negative), then this procedure will tend to produce overestimates (underestimates) of the true standard error for the ratio of means.

Appendix D. Data Quality

Two principal determinants of the quality of data collected in household surveys are the magnitude of the imputed responses and the accuracy of the responses that are provided. This appendix provides information on the imputation rates for items in the "Support for Nonhousehold Members" module in the Survey of Income and Program Participation, covers some of the problems encountered in collecting financial assistance data for children of the respondents, and evaluates the quality of spousal support payments from SIPP.

Imputed responses refer either to missing responses for specific questions or "items" in the questionnaire or to responses rejected in the editing procedure because of improbable or inconsistent answers. An example of the latter is a never-married respondent who reports making support payments to an ex-spouse.

The estimates in this report are produced after all items have been edited and imputed whenever necessary. Missing or inconsistent responses to specific questions are assigned a value in the imputation phase of the data processing operation. The procedure used to assign or impute most responses for missing or inconsistent data for SIPP is commonly referred to as the "hot deck" imputation method. This process assigns item values reported in the survey by respondents to nonrespondents. The respondent from whom the value is taken is called the "donor." Values from donors are assigned by controlling for demographic and economic data available for both donors and nonrespondents. The control variables used for this module's items generally included the respondent's age, sex, race, marital status, and monthly household income.

Imputation rates. Imputation rates for this supplement (items 18a-18j in the questionnaire shown in appendix F) are shown in table D-1. For all adult respondents age 18 years and over, the imputation rates are calculated by dividing the number of missing or inconsistent responses by the total number of responses that should have been provided based on the pattern of responses to prior questions.

In general, the level of imputation for support questions concerning children of the respondent under age 21 was about 5 to 6 percent. Imputation of items related to the support of adults was also quite low for the first mentioned adult (4 percent), but quite high for any subsequent mentioned adults (17 percent). The imputation rates on the amount of financial support provided for children (6.5 percent) was lower than the rates for the adult support items (from 12.6 to 43.8 percent).

Table D-1. Imputation Rates for Items on Support for Nonhousehold Members

Question	Unweighted number of cases	Percent of responses imputed
18a. Were support payments made to someone outside the household?	33,449	3.7
18b. Were any payments made for children under 21?	1,201	5.3
18c. Number of children payments made to	830	6.0
18d. Amount of child support	830	6.5
18e. Among persons supporting children are payments made to support others?	830	6.0
18f. How many other persons supported?	437	4.6
18g. Relationship of first person supported	437	3.7
Relationship of second person supported	75	17.3
18h. Living arr. of first person supported	437	4.3
Living arr. of second person supported	75	17.3
18i. Amount of support for first person	437	12.6
Amount of support for second person	75	28.0
18j. Amount of support for all other persons	16	43.8

An evaluation of the quality of the responses in SIPP is limited because of the general lack of data sets on interhousehold income transfer at the national level. Wherever appropriate in the text of this report, comparisons have been made with Current Population Survey estimates, statistics from the Internal Revenue Service, and relevant modules on spousal support in SIPP to evaluate the level and amount of child and spousal support payments.

Definitional problems. Estimates of the incidence and amount of payments made to children under 21 years of age presented special problems. Ideally, the survey sought to record financial payments made to children living outside the household, including, but not limited to child support payments resulting from a divorce or separation. The phrase "child support," however, has a

very specific connotation in American society, usually implying some legal obligation to make payments.

Interviewers were instructed to explain to the respondents that child support was also to include payments of a voluntary nature, i.e., a couple helping out their child with his or her living expenses. As discussed in the text, estimates of child support (in its broadest sense) paid by men were almost identical to the incidence of child support (in its narrowest sense) received by women from children of absent fathers (about 4,000,000 male providers and female recipients). This implies that SIPP estimates of the number of males providing any other type of financial assistance to their children living elsewhere, not resulting solely from a marital disruption, is probably low and that there may have been some confusion on the part of the respondents in interpreting the phrase child support. Subsequent modules beginning with the 1988 SIPP panel will attempt to furthur clarify the semantical problems associated with the collection of these data.

Comparisons among surveys. Data on payments from men in support of children and spouses or ex-spouses from the SIPP, and on support payments received by women from the SIPP and from the Current Population Survey (CPS) are presented in table D-2. The SIPP collected information on payments made by men in a supplement to the fifth interview of the 1984 panel. Information on child support and alimony payments received by women was collected in each interview of SIPP and additional information on child support agreements with absent fathers was collected in the fifth interview supplement. The CPS collected information on the receipt by women of support payments for children and spouses or ex-spouses in the March-April 1984 and March-April 1986 interviews of CPS. The SIPP data reported by men providers of child support and alimony and those reported by women recipients are consistent. The number of men who reported supported payments for children (4.0 million) and the level of payments ($2,694 annually were approximately the same as the number and level of child support payments reported by women recipients (4.0 million and $2,506, respectively).

Data from the CPS provide a complementary profile of mothers receiving child support and alimony payments during calendar year 1985. In table D-2, CPS data on recipients of child support and alimony are compared to SIPP data on the number and amount of support provided by men for children and separated or divorced spouses. While there are some conceptual and methodological differences between these surveys, in general the CPS and SIPP results are consistent. The CPS estimates a lower number of women receiving child support (3.0 million in 1983 and 3.2 million in 1985) than the SIPP estimate for men providing financial support for children (4.0 million). This is in part because the CPS has a more restrictive universe: women 18 years and over receiving payments from the most recent divorce or separation and never-married women receiving child support. The CPS estimate excludes from the universe women receiving child support other than from the most recent divorce or separation and women who were never married at the time their children were born and who later married. The SIPP universe, however, includes all men providing support for children regardless of whether the women recipients have remarried more than one time; it also includes financial assistance to children under 21 years of age.

Table D-2. Annual Financial Support Payments and Family Income, by Type of Provider and Recipient

(SIPP Wave 5 1984 Panel and March-April 1984 and March-April 1986 Current Population Survey (CPS). Amounts in constant 1984 dollars)

Type of provider and recipient	Number of persons (thous.)	Amount paid		Family income	
		Mean	Standard error	Mean	Standard error
Men Making Support Payments, SIPP 1984					
Payments for child support	4,001	$2,694	$117	$33,863	$1,858
Payments to separated or ex-wives	553	5,999	994	54,033	8,413
Women Receiving Support Payments, SIPP 1984					
Payments for child support	4,017	2,506	117	23,545	1,111
Women Receiving Support Payments, CPS 1983					
Payments of child support	3,037	2,441	101	24,351	544
Payments from separated or ex-spouses	608	4,145	345	(NA)	(NA)
Women Receiving Support Payments, CPS 1985					
Payments for child support	3,243	2,138	59	25,482	567
Payments from separated or ex-spouses	616	3,604	284	(NA)	(NA)

NA Not available.
Source: SIPP Wave 5, 1984 Panel and Current Population Reports, Series P-23, Nos. 148 and 152.

In addition to the number of providers, the level of payments are also consistent between the surveys. In SIPP, providers reported average payments of $2,690, compared with $2,441 in 1983 and $2,138 in 1985 reported by women in CPS. The SIPP estimate is larger because support in CPS is more a money income concept than an expenditure concept as in SIPP. Therefore, the SIPP estimate includes support payments which do not go directly to an ex-spouse (such as home mortgage or car payments) which are not counted in the CPS estimate.

Data in table D-2 show that an estimated 553,000 men provided some regular financial assistance to their ex-wives or to their current wives living in another household. Corresponding statistics from the CPS indicate that 608,000 and 616,000 women received alimony or maintenance payments during calendar years 1983 and 1985, numbers not statistically different from the SIPP estimate. However, support payments by men to wives or ex-wives averaged $5,999 in SIPP, which are statistically different from the $4,145 and $3,604 estimates from the CPS for 1983 and 1985.

Appendix E. Loglinear Regressions

Loglinear regression analysis was employed in this report to estimate the odds that a person will provide financial assistance to a person living outside his or her household. The results of this analysis are shown in tables E-1 and E-3.

Table E-1. Log of Odds of Providing Financial Support for a Nonhousehold Member: 1985

Factors in model	All recipients	Relationship to provider			
		Own child	All adults	Parent	Spouse or ex-spouse[1]
Constant	**-3.783	**-5.046	**-4.594	**-5.989	**-3.483
	(0.120)	(0.255)	(0.206)	(0.373)	(0.485)
SEX (Female)	...	...	...	...	...
Male	**0.867	**1.207	**0.488	*0.330	**1.128
	(0.093)	(0.147)	(0.123)	(0.166)	(0.344)
AGE (18-24)	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 44 years	**0.677	**1.376	0.129	**0.768	-0.228
	(0.125)	(0.241)	(0.232)	(0.382)	(0.503)
45 to 64 years	**0.319	*0.446	**0.777	**0.915	0.282
	(0.140)	(0.259)	(0.234)	(0.404)	(0.502)
65 years and over	-0.211	**-2.070	**0.876	0.128	0.565
	(0.197)	(0.627)	(0.266)	(0.545)	(0.628)
MARITAL STATUS (Single/widowed)	...	...	...	...	[2] ...
Married, spouse present	**-0.427	**-0.447	**-0.451	-0.126	[3]**1.344
	(0.117)	(0.189)	(0.154)	(0.253)	(0.395)
Divorced/separated[4]	**1.117	**1.318	**0.874	-0.014	[5]-0.278
	(0.135)	(0.203)	(0.181)	(0.36[illegible])	(0.348)
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED					
(Less than high school)	...	...	...	...	...
High school	0.093	-0.008	**0.331	0.202	0.394
	(0.090)	(0.110)	(0.138)	(0.236)	(0.326)
College, 1 year or more	0.028	0.083	-0.109	0.054	-0.230
	(0.089)	(0.107)	(0.146)	(0.236)	(0.360)
FAMILY INCOME (<$15,000)	...	...	...	...	...
$15,000 to $29,999	-0.079	-0.025	-0.144	-0.076	0.055
	(0.099)	(0.119)	(0.163)	(0.271)	(0.358)
$30,000 to $44,999	0.168	0.129	*0.291	0.287	0.071
	(0.109)	(0.132)	(0.170)	(0.277)	(0.456)
$45,000 and over	**0.375	0.195	**0.620	**0.474	**0.963
	(0.116)	(0.149)	(0.168)	(0.280)	(0.423)
MARITAL STATUS * SEX					
(Male*Single/widowed)	...	...	...	(X)	(X)
Male * married, spouse present	-0.061	0.065	-0.132		
	(0.111)	(0.182)	(0.145)		
Male * separated/divorced	**0.577	**0.603	**0.286		
	(0.130)	(0.197)	(0.175)		
Likelihood X^2	456.1	308.2	311.6	186.3	166.6
Degrees of freedom	274	274	274	276	276
Number of cases (unweighted)	33,032	33,032	33,032	33,032	3,461

Note: Individual categories following factor headings indicate reference category in the model. Cases were first weighted to preserve sampling frame but then divided by the average weight of providers in the sample to estimate the logits and the standard errors. Standard errors were then adjusted to compensate for survey design effects.

... Reference category. * Statistically significant at the 90-percent confidence level. **Statistically significant at the 95-percent confidence level. X Term omitted from model.

[1]Universe limited to persons who were married, spouse absent, separated, or divorced at the time of the interview.

[2]For spousal support models, reference group is divorced persons.

[3]For spousal support model, this logit refers to married, spouse absent.

[4]Includes persons who were married, spouse absent at the time of the interview.

[5]For spousal support model, this logit refers to separated persons.

Table E-2. Illustrative Example for Procedure to Derive Composite Odds for Providing Support for a Nonhousehold Member

Factor	Characteristic	Logit value
Constant term	...	-3.783
Sex	Male	0.867
Age	25 to 44	0.677
Marital status	Separated/divorced	1.117
Sex * marital status	Male * Separated/divorced	0.577
Education	College, 1+ years	0.028
Family income	$15,000 to $29,999	-0.079
Sum of logits		-0.596
Odds of being a provider[1]		0.551 to 1 or 1 to 1.8

[1]Odds derived from calculating the antilog of -0.596.
Source: Logits from the "All recipients" model in table E-1.

Loglinear regression analysis is a form of multivariate analysis where the dependent variable, in this case whether or not a person is a provider, assumes a dichotomous or yes/no value. The resulting coefficients or logits represent the logarithm of the odds of being a provider versus not being a provider relative to other population groups. The standard errors of the logits are shown in parenthesis under each logit and have been adjusted upwards by a factor of 1.97 to account for the complex sample design of the SIPP (the loglinear regression results shown in this report were derived from the statistical routine in SPSS-X). The observations used in the loglinear models were first weighted up to national totals (each respondent in the sample represented about 5,100 persons) to preserve the sampling design of the survey and then divided by this average weight in order to evaluate the significance of the results based on the actual number of persons responding in the survey sample.

The "odds" of being a provider are derived by calculating the antilog of the logits shown in table E-1. The difference between any two characteristic categories indicate how much more likely one particular group is to be a provider to a nonhousehold member than another group. For example, the first regression in table E-1 shows the results of the loglinear regressions for the likelihood of providing support for any person not a member of the respondent's household. The logit for separated/divorced persons is 1.117, while for married persons it is -0.427, indicating it is more likely that a person who is currently separated or divorced will be providing outside assistance than a person currently married.[1]

The relative odds of a person being a provider given he or she is separated/divorced vs married is simply the antilog of the difference between the two categories [(1.117)-(-0.427)=1.544], resulting in odds of about 4.7 to 1. Similarly, an examination of the relative likelihood of being a provider by educational level results in relative odds of about 1:1 between high school graduates and college educated respondents, suggesting that neither is more likely to be a provider than the other.

Composite odds. The analytical capabilities of the loglinear regression permit the derivation of composite or overall odds for a person with an arrray of various characteristics by computing the antilog of the sum of all the appropriate logits (including the constant term in the regression). For example, the likelihood of being a provider for the illustrative "young adulthood" profile developed in the text (table L) was obtained by summing the appropriate logits based on the characteristics in the profile (table E-2), and taking the antilog of that summed result. The antilog of -0.596 is 0.551 resulting in odds of 1 to 1.8 [(1.0/0.551)=1.8]
. These odds are interpreted as follows: for every person with these composite characteristics in the overall population providing financial support for a nonhousehold member, there are estimated to be 1.8 persons, with the same characteristics, who are not providing such support.

[1]The logit for the referencecategory(single/widowed) is derived by obtaining the number that, when added to the logits for the remaining categories, sums to the value 0.0.

Table E-3. Likelihood-Ratio Chi-Square Terms for Provider Models for a Nonhousehold Member: 1985

Factors in model	Degrees of freedom	All recipients	Relationship to provider			
			Own child	All adults	Parent	Spouse or ex-spouse
Baseline	287	2,453.2	2,458.6	800.3	289.9	364.9
S	286	1,724.4	1,661.5	705.8	269.2	273.4
A	284	2,064.9	1,940.2	664.6	235.9	356.1
M	285	1,648.5	1,632.6	660.6	280.0	308.6
E	285	2,389.1	2,418.5	749.2	272.1	347.2
Y	284	2,377.1	2,424.4	714.5	253.7	307.2
S,A,M,E,Y	276	538.6	344.1	323.8	186.3	166.6
M*S,A,E,Y	274	456.1	308.2	311.6	186.0	164.3
(p =)		<0.000	0.076	0.059	1.000	1.000

Note: Factor abbreviations in this table are as follows: S (sex); A (age); M (marital status); E (educational level); Y (family income). Categories for these factors are shown in appendix table E-1. The term M*S has been included in the final model in addition to the independent factors M and S. The baseline model presents the overall chi-square term for the crosstabulation before the inclusion of explanatory factors.

Assessing the relative importance of factors in loglinear models. Table E-3 presents the likelihood-ratio chi-square terms for the loglinear models shown in table E-1. These chi-square terms illustrate the variation in the model with the baseline model including no independent factors which explain the overall variation. As subsequent factors are added to the basic crosstabulation, reductions in the chi-square term indicate the relative importance of different factors in explaining the variation in the model.

For example, the first column of chi-square terms in table E-3 indicates that the baseline model for the "all recipients" loglinear regression has a chi-square value of 2,453.2. In evaluating the relative importance of the individual factors, one can readily see that the sex (S) of the respondent accounts for a greater reduction in the chi-square term from the baseline model (1,724.4) than the educational attainment (E) of the respondent (only 2,389.1), indicating that the respondent's sex is more likely to account for differences in the likelihood of being a provider than his educational attainment. One can also see that the addition of the interaction term, M*S, to the model offers further explanatory power to the model for the (1) all recipients, (2) own child, and (3) all adults regressions, but nothing to the parental or spousal provider regressions.

The final model, including the marital status*sex inter action term, was used for illustrative purposes in this report. With the exception of the "all recipients" logistic regression, all regressions provided a fit with $p > 0.05$. While additional terms could be added to improve the fit of the model, examination of the resulting parameters indicated the basic analysis was not altered by these further additions to the selected "final" model.

Appendix F. Facsimiles of SIPP Questionnaires

Support for Nonhousehold Members Questions

Section 5 — TOPICAL MODULES (Continued)

Part D — SUPPORT FOR NONHOUSEHOLD MEMBERS/WORK-RELATED EXPENSES

18a. **During the past 12 months did . . . make any regular payments for the support of someone who was not living in . . .'s household?** *Exclude payments for children temporarily away at school. Include alimony or child support payments. Exclude joint payments already recorded.*

8324
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T24*

b. **Were any of these payments for the support of . . .'s child or children under 21 years of age?**

8326
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to 18f*

c. **For how many children did . . . make support payments?**

8328 ☐☐ Children

d. **How much did . . . pay in child support during the past 12 months?**

8330 $ ____ . 00
X1 ☐ DK

e. **During the past 12 months, did . . . make regular payments for the support of any other person not living in . . .'s household?**

8332
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T24*

f. **For how many (other) persons did . . . make support payments?**

8334 ☐☐ Persons

g. *ASK 18g–18i FOR THE FIRST TWO PERSONS MENTIONED.*
How is this person related to . . .?

	FIRST PERSON	SECOND PERSON
	8336	8338
	1 ☐ Parent	1 ☐ Parent
	2 ☐ Spouse	2 ☐ Spouse
	3 ☐ Ex-spouse	3 ☐ Ex-spouse
	4 ☐ Child 21 or older	4 ☐ Child 21 or older
	5 ☐ Other relative	5 ☐ Other relative
	6 ☐ Nonrelated	6 ☐ Nonrelated

h. **Where was this person living during most of the past 12 months? Was it in a private home or apartment, a nursing home, or someplace else?**

	8340	8342
	1 ☐ Private home or apartment	1 ☐ Private home or apartment
	2 ☐ Nursing home	2 ☐ Nursing home
	3 ☐ Someplace else	3 ☐ Someplace else

i. **How much did . . . pay for the support of this person during the past 12 months?**

	8344 $ ____ . 00	8346 $ ____ . 00
	8348 X1 ☐ DK	8350 X1 ☐ DK

CHECK ITEM T23 — Is the entry in 18f "3" or more?

8352
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T24*

18j. **How much did . . . pay during the past 12 months for the support of the other persons that we have not talked about already?**

8354 $ ____ . 00
8356 X1 ☐ DK
X2 ☐ Ref.

CHECK ITEM T24 — Did . . . work for an employer during the reference period? (Box 1 or 3 marked in item 1a, page 13)

8358
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item M1, page 56*

19a. **Not counting commuting costs or expenses an employer pays, did . . . have any work related expenses such as union dues, licenses, permits, special tools, or uniforms on this job?**

JOB IN SECTION 2, PART A1	JOB IN SECTION 2, PART A2
8360	8362
1 ☐ Yes	1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to 19c*	2 ☐ No — *SKIP to 19c*

b. **How much were . . .'s annual expenses for such items?**

8364 $ ____ . 00	8366 $ ____ . 00
X1 ☐ DK	X1 ☐ DK

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Welfare History and Child Support Questions

Section 5 — TOPICAL MODULES (Continued)

Part B — WELFARE HISTORY AND CHILD SUPPORT

CHECK ITEM T5 — Is . . . 18 years of age or over? — $056

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T12*

4a. These next questions are about certain government programs.

CHECK ITEM T6 — Is "Food stamps" (code 27) marked on the ISS? — $058

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to 5a*

b. For how long has . . . been authorized to receive food stamps? — $060 ☐☐ Years OR $062 ☐☐ Months; $064 1 ☐ DK

c. Besides this period of time, have there been any other times when . . . was authorized to receive food stamps? — $066

1 ☐ Yes — *SKIP to 6a*
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T7*

5a. Has . . . ever applied for the Federal Government's Food Stamp Program? — $068

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T7*

b. Has . . . ever been authorized to receive food stamps? — $070

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T7*

6a. When did . . . first start receiving food stamps? — $072 1 9 ☐☐; $074 1 ☐ DK

b. For how long did . . . receive food stamps that first time? — $076 ☐☐ Years OR $078 ☐☐ Months; $080 1 ☐ DK

c. How many times in all have there been when . . . was authorized to receive food stamps? — $082 ☐☐ Times; $084 1 ☐ DK

CHECK ITEM T7 — Is . . . a designated parent or guardian of children under 18 who live in this household? — $088

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T9*

CHECK ITEM T8 — Is "AFDC" (code 20) marked on the ISS? — $090

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to 8a*

7a. For how long has . . . been receiving AFDC (ADC)? — $092 ☐☐ Years OR $094 ☐☐ Months; $096 1 ☐ DK

b. Besides this period of time, have there been any other times when . . . received AFDC (ADC)? — $098

1 ☐ Yes — *SKIP to 9a*
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T9*

8a. Has . . . ever applied for benefits from the program called AFDC — Aid to Families With Dependent Children (or ADC)? — $099

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T9*

b. Has . . . ever received AFDC (ADC) benefits? — $100

1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T9*

9a. When did . . . first start receiving AFDC (ADC) benefits? — $102 1 9 ☐☐; $104 1 ☐ DK

b. For how long did . . . receive AFDC (ADC)? — $106 ☐☐ Years OR $108 ☐☐ Months; $110 1 ☐ DK

Welfare History and Child Support Questions—Continued

Section 5 — TOPICAL MODULES (Continued)

Part B — WELFARE HISTORY AND CHILD SUPPORT (Continued)

9c. **How many times in all have there been when . . . received AFDC (ADC)?**
$112 $114 ☐☐ Times; x☐ DK

CHECK ITEM T9 — Is . . . 65 years of age or over? $114
1☐ Yes — *SKIP to Check Item T11*
2☐ No

CHECK ITEM T10 — Is "Disabled" (code 171) marked on the control card or ISS? $118
1☐ Yes
2☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T12*

CHECK ITEM T11 — Is "SSI" (codes 3 or 4) marked on the ISS? $120
1☐ Yes
2☐ No — *SKIP to 11a*

10. **For how long has . . . been receiving SSI benefits?**
$122 ☐☐ Years
OR
$124 $126 ☐☐ Months; x☐ DK
SKIP to Check Item T12

11a. **Has . . . ever applied for benefits from the program called SSI (Supplemental Security Income)?** $128
1☐ Yes
2☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T12*

b. **Has . . . ever received SSI benefits?** $130
1☐ Yes
2☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T12*

c. **When did . . . first start receiving SSI?**
$132 $134 1 9 ☐☐; x☐ DK

d. **For how long did . . . receive SSI?**
$136 ☐☐ Years
OR
$138 $140 ☐☐ Months; x☐ DK

CHECK ITEM T12 — Is . . . the female parent of children under 21 years of age who live in this household? $142
1☐ Yes
2☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T16*

CHECK ITEM T13 — Is "Child Support Payments" (code 28) marked on the ISS? $144
1☐ Yes — *SKIP to 13b*
2☐ No

CHECK ITEM T14 — What is . . .'s marital status? $146
1☐ Married
2☐ Widowed — *SKIP to Check Item T16*
3☐ Divorced
4☐ Separated
5☐ Never married
SKIP to 13a

ASK OR VERIFY —
12a. **Has . . . ever been divorced?** $148
1☐ Yes
2☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T16*

b. **Does . . . have any children living here from a marriage that ended in divorce?** $150
1☐ Yes
2☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T16*

13a. **This next question concerns child support. Have child support payments ever been agreed to or awarded for (any of) . . .'s children living here?** $152
1☐ Yes
2☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T15*

b. **This next question is about . . .'s (most recent) child support agreement. Was . . .'s child support agreement a voluntary written agreement, a court-ordered agreement, or something else?** $154
1☐ Voluntary written agreement
2☐ Court-ordered agreement
3☐ Other — *Specify*
_____

c. **How were the payments to be received — were they** *(Read categories)*? $156
1☐ **Directly from the father?**
2☐ **Through a court?**
3☐ **Through the welfare agency?**
4☐ **Some other method?**

d. **Did the agreement specify joint custody of the children?** $158
1☐ Yes
2☐ No

ASK OR VERIFY —
e. **Is . . . still supposed to receive child support payments?** $160
1☐ Yes
2☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T15*

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Welfare History and Child Support Questions—Continued

Section 5 — TOPICAL MODULES (Continued)

Part B — WELFARE HISTORY AND CHILD SUPPORT (Continued)

13f. **How regularly are the child support payments received — would you say regularly, occasionally, seldom, or never?**

8162
1 ☐ Regularly
2 ☐ Occasionally
3 ☐ Seldom
4 ☐ Never

g. **What is the total amount that . . . was supposed to have received in child support payments during the past 12 months?**

8184 $ _____ . 00

OR

8166 1 ☐ DK — *SKIP to Check Item T15*

h. **What is the total amount that . . . actually received in child support payments during the past 12 months?**

8168 $ _____ 00

OR

8170 3 ☐ None

OR

8172 1 ☐ DK

CHECK ITEM T15 Is "AFDC" (code 20) marked on the ISS for . . . ?

8174
1 ☐ Yes — *SKIP to Check Item T16*
2 ☐ No

13i. **Has . . . ever contacted a child support enforcement office for aid in obtaining child support?**

8176
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T16*

j. **Did . . . receive any help from that office?**

8178
1 ☐ Yes
2 ☐ No — *SKIP to Check Item T16*

k. **What type of help did the office provide?**

Mark (X) all that apply.

8180 1 ☐ Locate the father
8182 2 ☐ Establish paternity
8184 3 ☐ Establish support obligation
8186 4 ☐ Enforce support order
8188 5 ☐ Obtain collection
8190 6 ☐ Other — *Specify*

NOTES

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